

JPRS-UPS-85-052

24 June 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLANS FOR ANTITERRORIST MILITARY UNITS HIT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by E. Kuzin: "Cutthroats Are Being Trained"]

[Text] An article was published recently in the American military magazine JOURNAL OF DEFENSE AND DIPLOMACY, in which it is stated that a committee of the chiefs of staff has created a new military administration for coordinating the "anti-terrorist operations" of the U.S. Armed Forces for the purpose of combating the growing threat to the "vital interests" of the United States on the part of "international terrorism." The functions of this administration boil down to coordinating the activities of special purpose troops from all the services of the armed forces. It was noted in the foreign press that they consist of the "Rangers" who wear black berets and the "Green Beret" special purpose groups in the U.S. Ground Forces, reconnaissance-sabotage detachments, or the "Sea Lions," as they are called, in the Navy, and the special operations elements in the Air Force and the Marine Corps.

It would seem that outwardly, everything has clearly been put in order. As they say, not a thing can be said against it. Everything is different in reality. The fact is that Washington relates the national liberation movements, which, according to the allegation of American propaganda, are being inspired by Moscow, to "international terrorism." Of course, this is not a new position. Even if Washington's strategists are concealing their true, and not invented, terrorists with a camouflage curtain of various kinds of phrase-mongering. Soldiers from the special purpose troops are called the "army elite," "fighters for freedom and independence," etc., here without a twinge of conscience. What lengths will bourgeois propaganda not go to in order to present these inveterate cutthroats, who constitute the forward detachment of the United State's policy of international terrorism, in a rosy light. In actual fact, they are professional murderers and saboteurs. They have committed their bloody crimes in Korea and Vietnam, in the Near East and Middle East, in Africa, and in Latin America.

The cutthroats from the special purpose troops have been as suitable as possible to the present American administration. The occupation of Grenada is an example of this, where they showed their misanthropic face once again.

During the last three years alone in the United States, more than 75 details organized from the complement of the special purpose troops have been sent to 27 foreign states. The American military journal ARMY has written that these details have been sent there ostensibly "to teach the national contingents and to render aid to these countries."

Appropriately, the head of the Trojan horse is the emblem of the above-mentioned administration for special operations. We will hardly sin against the truth if we state that the Trojan horse, which personifies perfidy and treachery, could totally become the symbol of Washington's entire policy.

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CSO: 1807/280-A

INTERNATIONAL

MARCH 1985 APPOINTMENTS OF CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 3, Mar 85 pp 46-47

[Unsigned article: "Appointments"]

[Excerpts] Viktor Viktorovich ANIKIN has been confirmed in the chief of the correspondent post of Soviet Television and Radio in Portugal.

He was born in 1945. He graduated from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages imeni M. Thomrz. He has worked for USSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] since 1973. He has been an editor, a correspondent, and deputy chief of the international information department of the Main Editorial Staff for Information (the "Mayak" program). From 1980 through 1982, he worked in the chief of the correspondent post for Soviet Television and Radio in the Republic of Mozambique. Since 1982, he has been a commentator for the international information department of the Main Editorial Staff for Information of USSR Gosteleradio Central Domestic Broadcasting.

Evgeniy Vasil'yevich BOVKUN has been confirmed as a correspondent for the newspaper IZVESTIYA in the FRG.

He was born in 1938. He graduated from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages imeni M. Thorez. He has served in the press since 1967. He has been a literary contributor to the weekly newspaper ZA RUBEZHOM, deputy chief of the APN [Novosti Press Agency] Burear in the FRG, and an editorial consultant and a columnist for the APN Main Editorial Board for Western Europe. Since 1964, he has been a columnist for the department for capitalist countries of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Igor' Evgen'yevich BORISENKO has been confirmed as a correspondent for the TASS branch in the United States (New York).

He was born in 1955. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He has worked for TASS since 1980. He was an editor, and then became the senior editor of the editorial board for the countries of America for the TASS Main Editorial Board for Foreign Information.

Boris Alekseyevich DUBROVIN has been confirmed as a correspondent for the newspaper PRAVDA in Austria.

He was born in 1919. He has served in the press since 1947. He has worked for the newspapers KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and SOVETSKAYA AVIATSIYA. Since 1960, he has worked for the newspaper PRAVDA as a correspondent deputy editor of the newspaper for the department, for socialist countries, deputy to the chief secretary, a columnist for the department for European countries, and since 1977 as the chief of the department for foreign relations of the PRAVDA editorial staff.

Leonid Alekseyevich ZHMYREV has been confirmed as a correspondent for the newspaper PRAVDA in Bulgaria.

He was born in 1939. He graduated from Moscow University and the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences. He has served in the press since 1966. He has been a literary contributor and chief secretary of the magazine NASHA ZHIZN', and a literary contributor and special correspondent for the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Since 1972, he has worked for PRAVDA as a correspondent and deputy to the chief secretary, and as a columnist for the department for socialist countries since 1984. He is a candidate of economic sciences.

Kipras Iozovich MAZHEYKA has been confirmed as chief of the correspondent post of Soviet Television and Radio in Belgium.

He was born in 1944. He graduated from Moscow University and the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences. He has worked for USSR Gosteleradio since 1967. He has been an editor, senior editor and special correspondent for the international information department of the Main Editorial Staff for Information (the "Mayak" program). He has worked as the chief of the correspondent post for Soviet Television and Radio in Algeria. Since 1984, he has been a commentator from the group of foreign policy commentators for the Main Editorial Staff for Propaganda of the USSR Gosteleradio's Central Radio Broadcasting to Foreign Countries.

Vladimir Ivanovich NAYDENOV has been confirmed as the head of the Main Administration for the Publishing and Delivery for Export of Soviet Literature for Foreign Readers of the USSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade].

He was born in 1929. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. From 1964 through 1972, he worked as the head of the foreign relations department of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for the Press. From 1972 through 1980, he was the head of the Administration of International Relations of USSR Goskomizdat. Since 1980, he has worked in the UNESCO Secretariat as a program specialist for the Department for the Development of Book Affairs and International Exchanges.

Yegor Vladimirovich YAKOVLEV has been confirmed as a correspondent of the newspaper IZVESTIYA in Czechoslovakia.

He was born in 1930. He graduated from the Moscow Historical-Archival Institute. He has served in the press since 1955. He has been a literary

contributor and chief secretary of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, a department chief and an assistant editor of the Moscow Oblast newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, as assistant to the editor-in-chief of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, a member of the editorial board of the newspaper PRAVDA, and the editor-in-chief of the magazine ZHURNALIST; from 1972 through 1975 he worked as a consultant, first deputy to the chief secretary and department chief of the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. Since 1975, he has been a special correspondent for the newspaper IZVESTIYA, and an editor for the communist education department of the newspaper IZVESTIYA since 1984.

Vitaliy Semenovich YAROSHEVSKIY has been confirmed as a correspondent for the TASS branch in Czechoslovakia.

He was born in 1956. He graduated from the Journalism Department at Charles University in Prague. He has worked for TASS since 1969. He has been an editor for the main editorial board for socialist countries of the TASS Main Editorial Board for Foreign Information, and an editor-translator for the TASS branch in Czechoslovakia. Since 1983, he has been an editor for the TASS branch in Czechoslovakia.

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CSO: 1807/280-A

INTERNATIONAL

BALUCHI 1920'S EMIGRATION FROM IRAN TO TURKMENIA EXPLAINED

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 6, 1984 pp 83-84

[Article by S. K. Agayev: "The Policy of the Iranian Government Regarding the Baluchi (During the Twenties and Thirties of the 20th Century)"]

[Text] It is known that measures, which infringed upon the interest of national minorities, including the Baluchi, were adopted under the last qajars in Persia which was lagging behind "because only a state can lag behind" (11, p 23). Thus, the authorities continuously resorted to punitive and violent measures with respect to the Baluchi. These were especially intensified during the collection of taxes and various additional extortions. This led to a forced emigration that began in 1910, when the Baluchi resettled in Turkmenistan (approximately 600 nomad tents).¹ Soviet scholars think that the resettlement of the Baluchi was even observed at the end of the 19th century (7, p 3). The Baluchi "with their meager herds, wives and children, poverty-ridden goods and chattels, and heaps of motley rags... wandered over the Persian Seystan and Khorasan, Afghanistan and the area of Herat and finally rolled into the Russian Central Asian possessions (16, p 2).

In connection with the shift of the Qajar dynasty to the Pahlevi one, a definite change in the domestic policy of the shah's regime was detected during the Twenties and Thirties in Iran. Attempts were made to overcome the country's social and economic backwardness. Measures were taken under the new dynasty to centralize Iran. In trying to subdue the national minorities, the authorities disarmed and transferred the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes to a settled way of life beginning with the northern and ending with the south-eastern provinces of the country -- Iranian Baluchistan (12, p 125) where several khans were practically disobeying them. The forced imposition of a settled way of life on the nomads and semi-nomads was accompanied by a mass resettlement of nationalities in the south of Iran. The ragged and hungry emigrants "laid seige to trains in railroad stations, requesting alms from the passengers" (3, p 104).

The shift of nomadic and semi-nomadic cattle-rearing tribes to a settled way of life required the adoption of a number of governmental measures: the preparation of land for sowing, the supply of water resources to it, the assignment of resources to the future landowners to purchase the necessary

seeds and agricultural tools, and -- what is the main thing -- their training in new agricultural skills for farming. The Mejlis session, which was held in October 1931, adopted a bill which pointed out that "the sum of 2,901,382 kran was intended for shifting the nomads to a settled way of life in the provinces of Luristan, Kurdistan, Khuzistan, and Baluchistan" (18).

Despite this, the mentioned measures were almost not carried out in Iranian Baluchistan, and the promised program of reconstruction lagged a great deal behind the declared one. This was explained by the absence of free irrigated land, the shortage of water for irrigation and the limited assets for subsidizing purchases of the required seed and agricultural implements by the nomads (2, p 179).

K. Marx characterized nomadic and semi-nomadic cattle-breeders as follows: "They were tribes that engaged in cattle breeding and hunting ... and their method of production required extensive expanses for each individual member of the tribe" (1, p 568). The anti-nationality policy of Reza Shah with regard to the national minorities, including the Baluchi, which forced them to shift to a settled way of life and eradicate their traditions, turned out to be a disaster for them. It led to anti-government and anti-shah demonstrations by the Baluchi in 1925-1928, 1934 and 1938. The Riki, Ismail-zai² (Shakhbakhsh) (14, p 37), Baran-zai, Yarakhmed-zai (Shakhnevaz) (20), Kemal-zai, Damani, and other tribes actively participated in them. The rebels put forward a number of political, economic and social demands which boiled down to one goal just as at the present time -- the regional "autonomy" of the Baluchi within the Iranian state (13, p 268). Their demands, however, were not satisfied and the uprisings were cruelly suppressed.

In this situation, the emigration of the ruined tribes from Iran, including from Iranian Baluchistan, increased. The stream of Baluchi into the Turkmen SSR was especially intense during the mid-Twenties of the 20th century. The Soviet authorities assigned land to the resettled tribes and supplied them with the necessary tools. They were freed from taxes and payments²⁻⁵ to the state for several years and were given financial and other help.

In connection with the establishment of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic in 1924, the Baluchi immigrants acquired a new motherland. Whereas there were 936 Baluchi in 1920 (8, p 8), there were 19,000 of them in 1981 (5, p 212). Schools have been established for the Baluchi in the Turkmen SSR. A school was established and textbooks in the Baluchi language were prepared in 1927 for the 30 children of Baluchi⁶ who lived in Iolotanskiy, Takhta-Bazarskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, and Serakhskiy rayons. The children of the Baluchi immigrants began to study for the first time.

Baluchi resettled into other countries in the Near and Middle East also. In 1934, 3,000 Baluchi families moved from Iran to Afghanistan (10, p 16). The Baluchi were also forced to emigrate to India, Pakistan, Oman, Qatar, and other states.

The number of Baluchi significantly decreased in Iran during the Twenties and Thirties of the 20th century as a result of the unbearable anti-nationality policy. Whereas there were 245,000 of them in 1921 (12, p 123), there were 150,000 of them in 1925 (4, p 82). The strength of other nationality minorities in Iran also decreased.

The sharp decrease in the number of national minorities and the increase in emigration disturbed certain members of the Iranian Mejlis. Under the headline "Against Emigration", the newspaper IRAN pointed out that "It has been some time since the Persian government took steps to prevent Persian subjects from emigrating abroad. A special commission, which must develop broader and more extensive views on this matter and submit them for the government's review, has been recently established for these purposes" (17). On 29 October 1926, the mejlis discussed the "special question of emigration which has assumed monstrous size thanks to the existing procedures" (15, p 29).

The shah's government tried to return the Baluchi who had left the country, issuing "instructions that free passes would be issued to the Baluchi, who returned from Karachi in the amount of 40,000 individuals and that their travel expenses would be paid. Relying on the promises of the Teheran government, the Baluchi, who had emigrated to Oman, also returned in batches each week" (19). The re-emigration of Baluchi's from other eastern countries was observed at the beginning of the Thirties. During this period, their number in Iran increased to 370,000 individuals (10, p 16). The Iranian newspaper DEZH reported on 22 July 1952 that there were up to 400,000 Baluchi in Iran about 20 years ago" (21).

The Mejlis allotted 15,000 tuman in 1932 for the needs of the immigrants and 30,000 in 1933 (6, p 105). The re-emigration especially intensified from 1941-- "after the departure of Reza Shah, i.e., the population began to return to their former places" (9, p 68).

Thus, the policy of the forced settlement of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in Iran was not crowned with success. This was primarily caused by the fact that the interests of the national minorities, including those of the Baluchi, were not taken into consideration during the forced resettlement.

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11. Kellerman, B. "Po persidskim karavannym putyam" [Along the Persian Caravan Routes], Moscow, 1929.
12. Markov, G. "The Singers of British Imperialism", BYULLETEN' PRESSY SREDNEGO VOSTOKA, Tashkent [date not available].
13. - 21. [Text not legible on copy of original material].

FOOTNOTES

1. Turkmen SSR Central State Archives, f. 78, op. 2, d. 18, l. 15.
2. The names of tribes, which end in - zai (zey) and - zi are newly formed.
3. Turkmen SSR Central State Archives, f. 1, op. 7, d. 689, l. 1.
4. Ibid., op. 2, d. 666, l. 16.
5. Ibid., op. 7, d. 691, l. 1.
6. Ibid., f. 2, op. 7, d. 69, l. 30.
7. Ibid.

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CSO: 1807/275

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

FINNISH CJ CONGRESS CRITICIZED--Helsinki, 1 [Apr]--A discussion of the results of the emergency congress of the KPF [Finnish Communist Party] has begun within the party organizations of the Finnish Communist Party. This congress, which was held at the end of March, examined some current problems concerning party activity and re-elected its Central Committee. The congress confirmed the resolution on international problems which was adopted at the previous 20th Congress of the KPF, having noted at the same time the need to intensify the struggle for maintaining peace against the danger of war and the plans for the militarization of space that are being carried out by the American administration, and for a return to detente and for the creation of a non-nuclear zone in the North of Europe. At the same time, attention is being given here to the fact that the emergency congress, whose delegates represented only a portion of the party, did not take into account the proposals from many party organizations to work out measures aimed at guaranteeing and strengthening the unity of the KPF ranks. As usual, about half of the KPF members are not represented in the new membership of the Central Committee. The first responses to the congress, which are being received from the party organizations of various regions of the country, indicate the serious concern of Finnish communists that the situation which has taken shape is weakening the party's power and battle-worthiness in conditions where the political situation in the country and the pressing tasks of the struggle for peace, for the economic and social interests and democratic rights of the workers, and against the intrigues of rightwing circles urgently demand the unification of all progressive forces. [By the PRAVDA correspondent] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 85 p 5] 12810

CSO: 1807/280-A

NATIONAL

PUBLISHING CHIEF DISCUSSES TRENDS IN BOOK TRADE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Interview with USSR Goskomizdat Chairman B. N. Pastukhov by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA journalists held at editorial office: "The Book and Time"; date of interview not given]

[Text] As we have already reported, a meeting of journalists was held at the LG editorial office with B. N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade]. He told of the basic directions in the activity of publishing houses, polygraphic enterprises and book trade organizations in the country, and answered the questions of the journalists.

We submit a record of this conversation to the readers.

LAST YEAR THE READER RECEIVED OVER 80,000 BOOKS AND BROCHURES WITH OVERALL CIRCULATION OF 2,300,000,000 COPIES. THEY WERE PUBLISHED IN 120 LANGUAGES OF USSR PEOPLES AND PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

"The Soviet book," said B. N. Pastukhov, "has always been a militant propagandist of Lenin's ideas, a textbook for life and struggle, a source of knowledge, and a true help to the party in its creative activity. And today, approaching the 27th CPSU Congress, we have placed as our goal the further improvement in the ideological-theoretical, scientific and artistic level of our publications. Particular attention is being given to socio-political literature."

"Along with fundamental research, an entire series of popular and essay books intended for a wide range of readers is being prepared for the opening of the Congress. For example, Politizdat will publish the collective work entitled 'Lenin, Philosophy and Current Times' and the collection of works entitled 'Communists of the 11th Five-Year Plan.' The publishing house 'Mysl' will publish such works as 'Philosophical Problems of Developed Socialism,' and 'Interaction of Economics, Politics and Management'."

"The exacerbation of the ideological struggle requires that we not weaken our attention to contraband books. There have been noticable occurrences in this

sphere in recent times. For example, over 70 publications have been issued in the series entitled 'Imperialism: Events, Facts, and Documents.' We will continue to see that our books act skillfully and effectively, dealing forestalling blows to our ideological enemy, including to his propagandist bridge-heads."

"Today the role of the scientific-technical book is increasing considerably, as it is associated with the informational provision of the most important endeavors--from "computer general compulsory education" to comprehensive programs for the development of the economy."

"Every fifth book which we publish is a textbook. Just imagine: in order for a school to operate normally, each year by 1 September we must prepare around 1,500 textbooks, with their one-time circulation exceeding 200 million copies. The school reform dictates great and complex tasks for us. Not only the textbook participates in the realization of this reform. The output of various series, libraries, and book cycles aimed at the teachers, students and parents alike is considerably increasing."

"In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee regarding the fullest possible satisfaction of demand by the Soviet people for printed matter, publishers are continually stepping up their efforts for the output of fiction and children's literature. In the 4 years of the current five-year plan, there have been 630 million more copies of fiction and children's books published than for the same period in the preceding five-year plan."

IN 1975 THE PORTION OF FICTION AND CHILDREN'S LITERATURE COMPRISED 35 PERCENT OF THE OVERALL VOLUME OF BOOK PRODUCTION. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CURRENT YEAR THIS FIGURE COMPRISED 51 PERCENT.

[Question] Boris Nikolayevich, today, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Victory, we would like to ask, what are the most interesting publications devoted to this monumental event?

[Answer] The Soviet book, as a clear evidence of the unprecedented all-people's exploit, as the baton passing down the memory of this exploit from one generation to the next, will rightfully be with us in celebration of the Victory. Even today it centers on that inspiring charge which it bore through the field of battle in the Great Patriotic War. How could we forget: over 200,000 field libraries were directed to the active army, and over 100,000 books and brochures with circulation of 1,700,000,000 copies were published during the war years. Small, often plain and published on grey paper, these books became the reliable soldiers of the Victory. Some of them may be seen at the exhibition entitled "The Book Goes to Battle" at the Palace of Culture of the Auto Plant imeni Likhachev. "The Red Army Soldier's Library" and the series entitled "Great Russians", the collections of poetry, prose, dramatics and publicistics scorched by the fire of battle will always serve as an example of the effectiveness of the printed word.

Of the hundreds of books published for the 40th anniversary of the Victory, I would first of all like to point out the encyclopedia entitled "The Great Patriotic

War, 1941-1945" which recently came out. This is an authoritative summary of the vital information on the legendary epoch and its people--party and state leaders, chief military leaders, heroes of the front and rear lines, and leading activists in science and culture. A third, expanded edition of the album entitled "The Great Patriotic War" has also been published. It is a heart-rending photographic chronicle of the national exploit. We tried to include the wartime theme in every one of our traditional series. And now in the series entitled "Man. Events. Time", which is noted for books on Mayakovskiy, Chkalov, and Rakhmaninov, there appeared a photo album on the outstanding military leader, Soviet Marshall G. K. Zhukov. Publishers in many countries bought the mock-up of this book from us.

We all remember the film clips which immortalized the parade of Victory in Red Square on 24 June 1945. The chronicles of that time are all black-and-white, and here the black-and-white image is perceived as the natural and only possible one. Yet the parade was also photographed in color. However, this film was not entirely successful. It was only now possible to truly "pull out" the material taken from the archive--thanks to modern technology, skill and selfless labor of specialists. You will be able to evaluate this work when you open the album entitled "Victory Parade." Replacing one another, the photographs recreate by the hours and minutes the day of the victory parade. You will see the morning in Moscow. You will see the combined regiments moving toward Red Square. You will see the faces of the people who survived the war, the victors who know the price of Victory. You will see the parade itself--the moments which belong to history.

For the anniversary celebration, 30 of the best memoir books about the war have been re-issued with mass circulation. Military prose and poetry, publicistics and drama are being widely re-issued. The publication of the multi-volume anthology of literary works about the Great Patriotic War, "The Wreath of Glory" is continuing. A number of serious scientific studies have been published which refute the bourgeois falsification of history.

It is important to manage this wealth of books in a prudent manner, to do everything possible to see that for the anniversary celebration the book, together with a greeting and thanks, will find its way to the veterans through the help of society and of the Komsomol organizations, and that as many young people read it as possible.

The heroic-patriotic theme will not fade into the background even after 9 May. Literature, as before, will continue to instill in the Soviet man, in the precise words of Leonid Sobolev, "a readiness to battle" in combination with "a striving toward peace."

[Question] Today we saw the new encyclopedia entitled "The Great Patriotic War 1941-1945". Recent years have been noted by the appearance of such marvelous reference books as "The Lermontov Encyclopedia," the encyclopedia "Moscow", "Myths of World Peoples", "The Civil War and Military Intervention in the USSR", the universal "Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary", sectorial encyclopedic dictionaries on philosophy, literature, physics, geography and others. What other publications of this type are being planned?

[Answer] The plan for publication of encyclopedic literature has been worked out 10 years in advance, and we will steadfastly implement it.

The publication of encyclopedias on various branches of science and technology and various forms of art will continue. Here I will list specifically such topics as electronics, biology, genetics, and cinema. The reader will also get political-economic, demographic, literary, linguistic, and musical dictionaries. The second edition of the "Dictionary on Cybernetics" will be published in the Ukraine.

In the next five-year plan we will embark on our greatest endeavor in this field--the fourth edition of the Big Soviet Encyclopedia. The preceding third edition consisted of 30 volumes and took 10 years to prepare. Without reducing the volume, thanks to improved production technology, we plan to publish the new edition in a much shorter time.

[Question] And with what circulation?

[Answer] We hope to be able to bring the circulation up to 500,000 copies.

[Question] Among the most significant achievements in our country's literary history is the preparation and publication of academic collections of works by the classics of Russian and Soviet literature and literature of USSR peoples. Unfortunately, the time for publication of these collections of works is being dragged out. Thus, in the 60's the Collected Works and Letters of Turgenev came out in 8 years. Its repeat edition took almost as long, although it was somewhat expanded. However, up to now it is still not even half finished. The Complete Collection of Works and Letters of Dostoyevskiy, which was begun back in 1972, is still not finished. What is being done to see that academic collections of works are published more rhythmically?

[Answer] The complaint is, undoubtedly, a valid one. No matter how complex a publication may be, it must be implemented energetically, anticipating not only for the future, but for the present-day reader as well. We must also not forget that the collected works of a writer usually give a new level to the study of his creativity, and this ultimately has a fruitful effect on the general state of literary science. This was the case with Tolstoy and Pushkin in their time. The same is happening now with Dostoyevskiy. It is taking over 10 years to publish his 30-volume collection of works.

What are the reasons for this excess slowness? Of course, we may place the blame on the heavy work load of the polygraphy, on shortcomings in the organization of the editorial-publication process in the USSR Academy of Sciences publishing house "Nauka" (since it is this publishing house which is putting out the academic collections of works). However, this is by far not all. After all, we were able to complete 30 volumes of Chekhov in a decade. We are also publishing the Complete Collection of Works and Letters of Nekrasov within the 10-year schedule. What, then, is the problem? The problem is evidently in the fact that both Chekhov and Nekrasov were previously published in full volume. Textological problems and questions of commentary do not present the exceptional

complexity here as they do in Dostoyevskiy, who is being published for the very first time at the academic level.

All this must be taken into consideration in order to rightly evaluate the huge innovative labor of scientists. I, for example, had occasion to hear the most favorable reviews about the commentaries on Dostoyevskiy. Nevertheless, in defense of our common interests, publishers cannot help but have rightful complaints against the collectives of scientists who chronically disrupt the schedules in the preparation of succeeding volumes of academic publications. After all, by being slow in the publication of Dostoyevskiy and Turgenev, we are hindering the appearance in press of other authors who are being eagerly awaited by the readers. Thus, despite the promises, we were unable to begin the Complete Collection of Works and Letters of Blo in 15 volumes in the current five-year plan, and it must be put off until the future.

In order to regulate the publication of collected works, we have recently taken a new position, which provides specifically for the publication of no less than four volumes per year when an academic collection of works is being published.

[Question] Boris Nikolayevich, please tell us how the publication of collections of works and selected works is planned for the mass reader. What is the circle of authors for whom these publications will be issued in the next five-year plan?

[Answer] At the beginning of this year, the USSR Goskomizdat collegium, in conjunction with the secretariat of the USSR Union of Writers governing board, ratified a plan for the publication of mass collections of works and selected works for the 12th Five-Year Plan. Out of 802 claims presented by the central publishing houses, we selected 342.

There are plans to re-issue the collections of works by Herzen, Griboyedov, Dobrolyubov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Olga Forsh, Ivan Franko, and Sholom-Aleykhem which did not come out in recent years.

The plan includes a considerable number of authors who have taken a leading place in world literature and have not yet been published in our country in multi-volume collections of works. These include Zhorzhi Amadu, Erve Bazen, Herman Melville, Richard Oldington, Jane Austin, and Hans Fallada.

However, the main body--three-fourths of the publications--is comprised of Soviet, including modern literature. The writers who stand at the sources of socialist realism are widely represented in the plan--Gorky, Serafimovich, Fadeyev, and Panferov. The collected works of Bulgakov will be published for the first time in four volumes.

Of the contemporary authors, Mikhail Alekseyev, Gonchar, Granin, Dolmatovskiy, Dudin, Zalygin, Mirza Ibragimov, Troyepol'skiy, Chakovskiy, and the academic Likhachev will be published in the new five-year plan. We simply cannot name them all.

The union republics will also implement an extensive program of publishing collections of works and selected works. The collected works of Gorky, Shakespeare

and Balzak will be published in Ukrainian; Chekhov and Turgenev in Azerbaijan, and Lermontov and Lev Tolstoy--in Moldavian. The works of Alisher Navoi, Taras Shevchenko, Ovanes Tumanya, Anton Tammsaare and other leading masters of the word will also be published.

In examining the claims for publication of contemporary authors, we first of all evaluated their real contribution to the development of Soviet literature. After all, every collection of works must be not only a landmark in the creativity of the writer, but also an event in literary life.

In compiling the plan, other circumstances were also taken into consideration. These were defined by the currently effective Statute on the Order of Preparation, Publication and Distribution of Collected Works, Selected Works and Creative Heritage of Writers, Composers and Artists in Our Country. The statute establishes, for example, the strict periodicity in the publication of collected works and selected works by a single author. It is indicated that the re-publication of a collection of works or selected works of a living author may be performed no sooner than 10 years after publication of the last volume of the preceding publication. The publication of a collection of works by a living author after publication of selected works may also be done no sooner than 10 years after the publication of the last volume of selected works. One-volume collections of selected works in a new composition may be issued no sooner than 5 years after publication of a collection of works or selected works.

Definite times have been determined for the publication of mass collections of works. Three-volume sets are issued within 12 months after the moment of appearance of the first volume. Publications which are from 4 to 6 volumes long must be completed in 2 years, and 7- and 8-volume collections--in 3 years.

Collections of works, as a special type of publication, are issued in upgraded editions on a high artistic-polygraphic level.

Unlike academic publications, which include, aside from the final texts, other editions and variants, articles, letters and diaries supplied by the extensive research apparatus, mass collections of works contain, as a rule, only the basic fund of artistic or scientific-critical works, and only the most necessary commentaries.

[Question] Some time ago, when the situation with paper availability was difficult, formulation of books deteriorated. Thus, all the formulations of the mass series entitled "Classics and Contemporaries" was reduced to a color picture on the cover. Not only poems, but also stories and essays were printed in run-on fashion, as polygraphists say, without imposition. Isn't it possible to correct the situation now?

[Answer] I believe that the line of economy on paper (which means also an increase in the number of printed copies) and toward cost reduction of publications was in general a correct one. The same series, "Classics and Contemporaries", played its role in flooding the market, if we may say so, with literature of primary necessity. It is another matter than we were unable to avoid certain

annoying extremes. For example, we began printing books in fine print. There were valid complaints that, for example, the latest edition of Dal's Dictionary was rather tiring to read. However, in this case we were thinking about improving the formulating and making the cumbersome volumes more attractive and compact. Often, however, especially in children's books, the abuse of fine print had no justification, and here we are correcting the deficiencies first of all. A no less important task is to bring the formulation of the mass-published children's book into line with its contents, to remove unintelligible deformities from its pages, to put an end to cold naturalism which is presented as innovation.

Special measures are currently being worked out to attract major artists to the illustration of books. The publishing houses will orient their work to those heights of book graphics which were achieved in the works of our greatest masters.

When we delight in the presentation of a book or, on the contrary, are dismayed by it, which unfortunately happens quite often, we are of course referring primarily to publications on art or artistic literature. I would like to present an encouraging example from another field. Thus, on the background of school textbooks which are often published in a commonplace manner, we cannot help but delight in the new textbook for vocational-technical schools entitled "Ship Power Installations," which is formulated in an expressive, interesting, inventive and truly artistic fashion. Here is a book which, as a textbook should, not only imparts special knowledge and skills, but also trains the aesthetic senses.

[Question] Here is a question which has become traditional about the so-called book boom. What is its dynamics? What is being done to overcome it?

[Answer] I have already spoken about the recent active increase in the publication of fiction and children's literature. A quarter of a century ago the annual publication of this type of literature did not reach 400 million copies, while today this figure approaches a billion.

Such rapid growth was possible thanks to the all-union comprehensive program for publication of literature which was in high demand. The proportions of publication of books and brochures were reviewed according to the general thematic directions. All the publishing houses, regardless of their description, and all additional paper resources were involved in the publication of fiction, children's and reference literature.

Quite recently the highest number of copies for publication of the classics did not exceed 100,000. Today we have several series such as "School Library", "Classical Library", "Classics and Contemporaries" with a usual number of copies ranging from 500,000 to 3 million.

Nevertheless, the demands of book traders in fictional literature are only 50 percent satisfied, and for children's literature--only 30 percent.

The following fact also speaks of the scope of current demand for books. Last year, as you know, there was an unlimited subscription for the 3-volume collection of works by Pushkin. There were 10,700,000 subscribers. And this is

despite the fact that in the post-war years alone the poet's works have been published with an overall number of almost 300 million copies!

Nevertheless, we may probably already speak of a reduction in the acute shortage on certain types of publications. For example, in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Moldavia, and the Pre-Baltic republics, for the most part the demand for literature written in the national languages has been fully satisfied. It has become easier to get socio-political and scientific-technical literature. The buyer no longer accepts books which are unattractively published.

Of course, we plan to continue the realization of large-circulation programs and to prepare new unlimited editions, even though our polygraphic resources are far from boundless, while the depth of the book market is practically unfathomable. After all, there are around 70 million families in our country, and the importance of books in our society is extremely high. Evidently, in order to satisfy the demand for books we will have to make more active use of more than just the publication capacities.

In his conversation with Lunacharskiy, Vladimir Il'yich Lenin predicted the present situation most precisely and defined a real means toward solving the problem: "Evidently there will not be enough books to go around for our entire huge population, in which the number of literate will increase. If we do not make books re-usable and increase their turnover many times over, we will suffer a book famine."

This is the primary problem "to make the book re-usable", "to increase its turnover by many times."

Unfortunately both we, the publishers, and the means of mass information have concentrated our attention on the book store counter, and on the problem of a deficit. I believe that we have overlooked the topic associated with instilling the culture of reading and propaganda of collective forms of using books. We at Goskomizdat often receive letters complaining that the people cannot buy one book or another. However, I have never received a letter whose author complained of not being able to read a certain book.

We must step up the work of libraries and to reduce the distance between readers and the library.

THE USSR GOSKOMIZDAT IS SUPPLYING THE FUNDS FOR ALMOST 300,000 LIBRARIES.

We must put into circulation those 35 million books which are currently in personal use. This is far from the idea that, even at the call of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, all owners of personal collections should immediately set up reading rooms or subscription centers in their homes. Yet we must consider the lofty example set by those true book lovers who open up their book riches to the people, and primarily to children.

Probably every collector has some books that he could part with. After all, as Feuerbach noted, books are like people: we become acquainted with many, but we choose only a few to be our companions for life.

For purposes of reanimating personal book funds, we wholeheartedly support the idea of book exchanges, which have become very widespread and which have given, for example in Belorussia, a notable increase in commodity turnover. There, in Belorussia, a new system of accounting was tested in book trade. When returning a book which was in high demand to the bookstore, the owner received its full value, while the buyer paid the 20 percent commission fee. The Belorussian endeavor, which was successfully tested in Belorussia, in Kazakhstan, and in a number of Russian bookstores, deserves further popularization.

I believe that we will be able to introduce significant corrections into the present book situation only through the joint efforts of publishers, librarians and bookstore workers.

IN OUR COUNTRY THERE ARE 17,000 BOOKSTORES AND 43,000 KIOSKS.

[Question] Boris Nikolayevich, you touched upon the problem of the book trade. How do you evaluate its current state on the whole?

[Answer] If we limit ourselves to traditional means of measurement, then on the whole everything is satisfactory in this sphere of our activity. The book trade is steadily overfulfilling its plans. However, a finer analysis and a new approach to the organization of the work are needed today.

Workers in the book trade must participate more skillfully and responsibly in determining the circulation volumes without being distracted by the commercial effect. Our primary task remains the increased culture of service. We will more actively introduce new forms of book distribution, specifically the sale of literature by prior orders and by subscription through the "Books by mail" system.

There are still, unfortunately, many cases where individual trade workers misuse their positions, break regulations for distribution of literature which is in high demand, and lead to speculation in books. The press reported this fact, and the buyers have rightfully criticized us on this point. We will take the strictest measures against people who become rich on the shortage and who support the so-called "book bugs." This is fully in line with the extensive work on establishing order and discipline which is being firmly conducted by our party.

There are still numerous significant shortcomings in staffing mass libraries and in bringing books to rural areas. Working in conjunction with the institutions of culture and cooperative trade and supported by the effective aid of the local Soviets, we will decisively resolve these problems.

The constant attention to Soviet book publication by the party Central Committee and the Soviet government, as well as the expressive and concerned attitude toward the needs and problems of our sector, oblige us to work more energetically and effectively, to bring the book closer every day to current topics and problems of modern times, and to the tasks set forth by the party.

At the conclusion of the meeting, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Editor-in-Chief A. B. Chakovskiy thanked USSR Goskomizdat Chairman B. N. Pastukhov for his thorough discussion of the problems which concern the readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today.

24 June 1985

REGIONAL

TURKMENINFORM CHIEF ON REPUBLICAN PRESS DUTIES, MISSION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 5 May 85 p 2

[Article by A. Mamedov, chairman of the Board of the Union of Journalists of the TSSR) and director of TurkmenINFORM: "...And the Collective Organizer"]

[Excerpts] In his article, "S Chego Nachat'?" [With What Should One Begin?], V.I. Lenin stressed that the role of a newspaper is not limited solely to the dissemination of ideas or solely to political education and the winning of political allies. It must also be a collective organizer.

V.I. Lenin defined the role of the press in the life of our socialist society as a collective propagandist, a collective agitator and a collective organizer. The newspaper of a Marxist party may be only a collective organ.

Not one of our newspapers, not one of our journals is published without the broad participation of local party and soviet organs and a broad worker-peasant correspondent and reader aktiv.

Every year on 5 May the Soviet people celebrate Press Day. On this day, 73 years ago, the newspaper, PRAVDA, began to be published. The holiday of the Soviet press and the holiday of all journalists was established in honor of the publication of the first issue of the central organ of our party.

The press in our country has great authority among the Soviet people and enjoys their love. This alone can explain the fact that there is a yearly increase in the editions of newspapers and journals. Their single editions comprise hundreds of millions of copies.

In Turkmenistan, which did not have its own written language before the October revolution, more than one million copies of single-edition newspapers are now published, including 7 republican, 10 oblast, 44 rayon and one evening newspaper, as well as 35 journals and publications of journal type, the overall single edition of which is also more than one million copies. Publication has begun in the Turkmen and Russian languages of the journals, KORPE (MALYSH [Child]) and RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V TURKMENSKOY

SHKOLE [Russian Language and Literature in Turkmen Schools]; 5 house organs of institutions of higher education are published, as well as others.

Very recently, the republic's population celebrated the 60th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA. The history of this newspaper is indissolubly linked to the history of our republic. With good reason, its file may be considered a chronicle of the economic and social development of Turkmenistan.

Any press organ of a republic makes its own real contribution to the communist education of the workers. But on the holiday of our profession, I would like to say a few kind words about the mass force itself of Soviet journalists - the workers of the rayon press. The significance of their work, quite obviously, was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution, "On the Further Improvement of the Activity of Rayon and City Newspapers," which was passed about a year ago. In this resolution, measures were projected which called for an even higher elevation of their role.

The April plenum of the Central Committee assigned great and responsible tasks to the workers in the mass media. It was stressed at the plenum that the press, radio and television constitute an effective means for the organization and education of the masses and for the formation of public opinion. Positive changes in their work have been occurring recently. But life demands more. The mass media are called upon to analyze events and phenomena deeply, to raise serious problems and suggest ways to resolve them, and to persuade by means of their pithiness, their drive and their richness of information.

The press has been called upon to contribute actively to raising the effectiveness and quality of all of our work, to accelerating scientific and technical progress and to strengthening the Leninist style in party and state activity.

The creative collectives of the editorial offices of newspapers and journals, television and radio broadcasting, by thoroughly publicizing the activity of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, continually make a large contribution to the mobilization of workers for the fulfillment of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the country's Foodstuffs Program and the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. At the present time, the republic's journalists are concentrating their attention on the resolution of the great, responsible tasks determined by the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

A good deal has been done. But it is not in the character of journalists to rest content with what has been achieved. They have a great duty to readers. In the pages of a number of newspapers and journals, progressive experience is still poorly disseminated and the achievements of science and technology are still not well propagandized. The Soviet way of life, questions of international education and the life of the working man are not sufficiently treated in our articles.

Journalists sometimes do not keep pace with events that are occurring, although these trends are often taken into account in the creative plans of the editorial collectives. It is only necessary that these should be fulfilled and fulfilled in a qualitative manner. Every theme must be worked out thoroughly and deeply, with an analysis of the successes that have been achieved and with comparisons. Our party requires that journalists should ensure the active participation of the mass media and propaganda in the further development of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to work, especially in the propaganda of the progressive experience, initiative and innovation of labor collectives, workers, agricultural workers and intellectuals.

The duty of the press and the duty of all journalists is to promote, in every way possible, the improvement of ideological and political education work and the strengthening of its connections with life and with the resolution of the practical tasks of the building of communism. The mass media and means of propaganda must, first and foremost, undertake the task of strengthening labor, party, state and plan discipline.

The oblast and rayon party committees must direct the activities of their press organs to the fulfillment of tasks in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. The effectiveness of the press, television and radio increases significantly when the party committees give them help and support. It is only necessary that this help and support should be timely and weighty.

According to V.I. Lenin's instructions, our press transmits the words of the party to the masses and assists, in a practical manner, the implementation of the economic and social policy of the CPSU.

12249

CSO: 1830/592

REGIONAL

KASSR FIRST QUARTER 1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT VIEWED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Plan and the Rhythm of Production; Economic Review: January-March"; indented paragraphs printed in boldface in original]

[Excerpts] The limits for 1985, the final year of the Five-Year Plan, have been accurately determined in all branches of the economy of Kazakhstan.

In terms of the sale of production, the first quarter plan for industry in Kazakhstan has been surpassed by 1.4 percent. The three-month target has been fulfilled by industry in all of the oblasts, as well as by a majority of the republic's ministries and departments. Above-plan sales amounted to 92 million rubles.

The republic's industrial enterprises successfully managed the output of consumer goods. Their production was 83.2 million rubles above the quarterly program.

Owing to state capital investments, 721.1 million rubles worth of fixed capital in productive and nonproductive categories was put into operation in January-March--102 percent of the first quarter plan. Housing amounting to 693,100 square meters was put into service, general education schools for 4,176 pupils were put into operation as were preschool institutions for 2,300 pupils, which is far greater than the plan target.

The republic's agricultural workers labored strenuously during this period. In spite of the prolonged poor weather, 13.8 million tons of organic fertilizers were applied to the fields by sovkhoses and kolkhoses. In the case of grain crops, 43,300 tons of mineral fertilizers were applied. By 1 April, 3,056,000 tons of seed for spring grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) had been checked for quality. Of this, 78 percent turned out to be first or second class seed. The republic's cattle breeders have carried out a great amount of work in preparation for the breeding campaign.

The accomplishments could have been even greater if the struggle for high labor output at every work location had been carried out fully in all of the collectives. Unarguably, the poor weather in January-February adversely affected the activity of many enterprises. Shipping of national economic cargos by means of rail transport was accomplished under difficult weather conditions.

Many of the republic's ministries and departments, by applying a maximum of effort, have managed to overcome the difficulties that arose. Not everyone, however, has met with success in fully liquidating the shortfall permitted in January-February.

During the first quarter, the level of iron ore extraction and the production of pig iron, steel, finished rolled metal, tinplate, coke, agricultural machinery, sulfuric acid, rubber, polyethylene, polypropylene, tires, and cement have turned out to be lower than planned. One hundred fourteen production associations and enterprises--5.8 percent--have failed to fulfill their state sales quotas, providing 54 million rubles less in production.

Special concern is created by the fact that at many enterprises the volume of output of industrial production with the emblem of quality has decreased. Thus, in Guryev, Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Kustanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan, and Chimkent oblasts, the output of production in the highest category of quality has been less than during the corresponding period last year.

In the first quarter, Kazakhstan's electric power plants produced 20.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, which is 9.7 percent more than during the corresponding period last year. At the same time, 7 out of 24 major thermal power plants have been unable to meet their quotas, being in arrears by 209 million kilowatt-hours of electric power.

At many of the republic's vanguard enterprises, clear-cut interrelations with subcontractors have been established, and the most advanced methods of control over delivery discipline are being introduced. At the Aktyubrentgen association, this control has been transferred entirely to computers, which has proven itself to be highly advantageous. Here an order accounting system has functioned well, as has a procedure for passing such orders to the workshops, and the marketing service is performing accurately. The indicators of work done by an association with subcontractors is one of the fundamental criteria for evaluating the results of socialist competition. Nevertheless, the issue of discipline in deliveries still remain acute in the republic. It frequently arises when one enterprise in a chain of interdependent enterprises falls out as a link.

Thus, at the beginning of March, the Alma-Ata Electropribor plant found itself in a very difficult situation with respect to the fulfillment of its quarterly plan. One of the reasons was the shortfall in deliveries of component parts by the Aktyubinsk Aktyubchimplast plant, which in February fell short in the sale of production to the extent of 200,000 rubles. With an immense effort, the people in Aktyubinsk corrected the situation in March. Both enterprises have managed to make up for the losses.

The most significant shortfalls in deliveries are being permitted by the associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of the Food Industry, and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, as well as by industry in Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Kokchetav, and Kustanay oblasts. Within the systems of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, approximately half of the total number of enterprises did not meet the quota for this indicator.

The examples indicate that the decrees of the party and the government on the question of the observance of contractual obligations for the delivery and transport of production, as well as on the enhancement of responsibility by ministries, departments, and enterprises in this regard, are not yet being carried out everywhere with full responsibility.

Shock labor by many industrial enterprises in March liquidated to a significant extent the complicated problems that arose in January and February. Labor productivity in industry in the republic grew by 7.7 percent in that month in comparison with March of 1984. The March plan was exceeded by 21.6 million rubles at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. Progress is also being achieved in other branches of the economy.

12412

CSO: 1830/528

REGIONAL

GREATER WORKER DISCIPLINE URGED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "To Strengthen Labor Discipline"]

[Excerpts] With great inspiration the Soviet people are working strenuously both to complete successfully the last year of the 11th Five Year Plan and to make a good beginning for the strong start of the 12th one. Preparing a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress, the party organizations are concentrating their efforts on mobilizing all the forces and reserves in every labor collective for the urgent resolution of fundamental economic and social tasks and for the acceleration of rates of production. Work characterized by conscientiousness, efficiency and initiative on the part of all - from the worker to the engineer, from the brigade leader to the sector manager - is suggested as the specific condition for high labor productivity. In addition, questions of the responsibility of cadres, self-discipline and the utmost strengthening of labor and technological discipline are, as never before, particularly urgent.

The Abayskii party raykom of the Semipalatinskaya oblast, for example, is devoting special attention in its activities to raising the leading role of the communists to the utmost in all areas of economic and cultural building, as well as to strengthening connections with the masses and to forming a sound moral and psychological climate among the population. This is reflecting positively on the development of the economy. During the last four years the volume of gross production in agriculture has grown by 17.7 percent, average annual purchases of livestock have risen by 25 percent and average annual purchases of wool, by 14.3 percent. All the sovkhoses in the rayon are working at a profit.

Unfortunately, not all party committees and managers are seeing to the creation in collectives of a situation of high responsibility on the part of cadres for their assigned field of work and of a conscientious attitude on the part of every member of the collective toward work obligations. They sometimes consider that it is possible to replace daily, painstaking educational work with administration and the production of "threatening" orders. What this leads to is evident, for example, at the "Zhirenkopinskiy" sovkhos in the Antyubinskaya oblast. The whole activity of its director, T. Ayshuakov, consisted of issuing reprimands to the workers. He

himself abused his official position and displayed immodesty in securing living accommodations for his family. Besides that, 265 people were dismissed from the sovkhoz. During the years of the five-year plan, the operation underfulfilled its obligation to the state by 558 tons of meat and 33 tons of wool. The livestock declined by 4,000 head. This would not have happened if the Isatayskiy party raykom had inculcated everywhere the practice of systematic rendering of accounts by the managers of enterprises and organizations to the communists and in the collectives of workers and employees.

More than 40 percent of workers in the system of the republic's Ministry of Food Industry are engaged in manual work. Questions of a social character are poorly resolved here. As a result of this, losses in working time in the enterprises of Kazkonditerprom, for example, have grown to 12.5 percent for the year.

They are particularly great in the "Chimkentshin" production association, primarily because of unplanned equipment downtime. Last year, 26 percent of the workers were guilty of truancy from work. Half of the violators of labor discipline in the main shops were not called to account. The levels of technological discipline and production efficiency are also very low here.

The strengthening of labor discipline and the fuller utilization of working time depends in large measure on the organization of domestic, commercial and medical services for the population, as well as on the work of transport and the institutions of communications.

Discipline is an integral part of socialist democracy. Its strengthening in all links and on all levels is an important reserve in the advance of the economy; by means of its utilization it is possible to increase the volume and raise the quality of production without special expenditures.

12249

CSO: 1830/592

REGIONAL

CADRE TRAINING IN UKSSR HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL DISCUSSED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 85 pp 40-43

[Article by V. Yegorov, prorector of the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Active Forms of Training Cadres"]

[Text] Studies in the higher party educational institutions will play an important role in the improvement of the training of party cadres; these studies are aimed at deepening the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, the mastery of practical work abilities and skills for the sphere of future work, and the formation of high moral qualities.

The Central Committee of the CPSU has been setting party schools the task of constantly and purposefully enriching the instructional process with regard to the special characteristics of the stage of the improvement of developed socialism. The activization of all forms of training is one of the most important means of accomplishing this task. It responds to Lenin's thesis that it is necessary to take "...for oneself the entire total of human knowledge, and to take it in such a way that communism is not something with us which has been learned by heart, but something that has been thought through by you yourselves, those conclusions which are inevitable from the point of view of contemporary education."

The employment of new and more active forms of teaching students comprises today the important content of the instructional process in the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The basic form of instruction continues to be, of course, the lecture. But in recent times it has been markedly refashioned: wide practice is made of problem lectures in which controversial issues are posed and elements of a problem approach are contained; there are also lecture-consultations and lecture-dialogues. This is a result of the fact that today it is no longer possible to orient oneself toward the assimilation of a specific amount of knowledge, since the amount of information necessary for the party and government worker has been rapidly increasing. For this reason students are given the task of not merely assimilating one or another issue of party and government construction, but, if one may express oneself this way, of "extracting" these issues under the leadership of a teacher, of learning to think independently, and of coming to definite conclusions.

A good effect in this sense is provided by a form of studies like the overall seminars. They help to improve the fixing in the mind of knowledge on questions which are reflected in several related courses to tie the teaching of general theoretical and special subjects more closely together, to achieve a holistic idea among the students of the most important problems discussed at the lessons, and to develop a creative approach to independent work.

The holding of the overall seminars must always be preceded by a discussion at the joint meetings of the departments of the problems which are being raised for study. These problems must coordinate the theoretical problems being studied with practical party and government work and be of definite scientific and practical interest. The joint preparation of seminars and the subsequent analysis of their results makes it possible for the teachers to organize inter-subject coordination, to formulate various propositions more precisely, and, most important, to eliminate the repetition of the same problems in various courses.

An essential point of the preparations for an overall seminar consists in group consultations, and in individual work by teachers from different departments with the basic reporters and their opponents.

Let us consider the experience of holding by the Departments of the History of the CPSU and of Party Construction of our school the overall seminar entitled "The CPSU Under the Conditions of Developed Socialist Society." It was preceded by work to prepare methodological councils for the teachers and the students. Singled out were the most difficult and pressing problems of the theory and practice of communist construction, and issues were prepared for the creation at the lessons of problem situations founded on concrete daily material whose examination required a knowledge of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the documents of the CPSU. In this way, the lessons created the possibility for ensuring the unity of theory and practice, and for a profound analysis of the real processes which are determined by the laws of developed socialism and the tasks of its perfection.

In particular, the seminar examined the problems of improving the style of party work on the basis of a realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU. An especially detailed analysis was made of the work experience of the Zaporozh'e City Party organization with which the teachers and students had become acquainted beforehand.

The Departments of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and of Soviet State Construction and Law are conducting an overall seminar on the topic "The Work of V. I. Lenin 'The State and Revolution' and the Urgent Problems of the Present Day." And the seminar "Developed Socialist Society" is being organized by three departments--the History of the CPSU, Scientific Communism, and the International Communist, Workers, and National Liberation Movement.

Another form such as seminar-discussions is also widely used by departments. They make it possible to make the students more active, ensure a creative approach to the interpretation of the issues being discussed, and stimulate a search for ways to solve new problems. In addition, the demands made upon the teacher are increased. He has to know how to direct a seminar in such a way that the polemics and discussion help to master the theory and methodology of the analysis of the problem. And, for this reason, in involving the students in the discussion and creating problem situations, the teacher has to be concerned with the logic of disclosure and of the study of the problem.

In our view, it is interesting how the Department of Political Economy is accomplishing the task of activating the instructional process in such a traditional form as discussion. It goes thoroughly through the content of the first volume of "Kapital" by K. Marx. Work is performed in advance to create a structural-logical scheme for the discussion which includes a definition of the goal of the lesson, methodological councils, issues for problem situations, and a list of basic and supplementary literature. The teachers direct their basic attention toward a profound mastery of the problems of "Kapital" and to an ability to use its methodological positions to analyze the processes taking place in the bourgeois states at the contemporary stage: structural changes in their economies, a strengthening of instability and militarization, acute social contradictions which are caused by the scientific and technological revolution, and various aspects of an anti-popular policy by the bourgeois states. By mastering the methodology of "Kapital" the students learn how to skillfully unmask the theories of bourgeois economists whose apologetic essence was convincingly revealed by K. Marx.

A most important task of the discussion is its counter-propagandistic thrust, a well-founded critique of various kinds of bourgeois and revisionist anti-communist conceptions. As a result, there develops in the students a class and genuinely scientific approach to the analysis of bourgeois reality.

Group lessons involving the use of logical tasks and exercises, problem situations, overall practical lessons, and press conferences have become traditional.

Especial popularity among the students has been gained by studies of the "practical game" type in which concrete situations are analyzed, situations which arise when a party committee carries out its functions. For example, the Department of Ideological Work conducts classes on the counter-propagandistic work of a party organization; the Department of Economics and of the Organization of Industrial Production and Construction--on the accomplishment of a large-scale economic experiment and the Department of State Construction and Law--on the realization of the basic directions of the reform of the general educational and vocational school.

Every "practical game" is preceded by careful and well-conceived preparations. Before beginning to "play out" those life situations which are encountered in practice, the schoolteachers conduct with the students theoretical studies and study with them the experience of one or another concrete party organization.

Here, for example, is how preparations were made for and an analysis was carried out of situations which were encountered in the work of the party organization of the "Elektronmash" Association aimed at mobilizing the collective to improve the technical level, quality, and reliability of electronic computer and control complexes. The students of the school made a deep study of the forms and methods of the party leadership of scientific and technological progress in the light of the demands of the 26th Party Congress and of the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, then visited the association and became acquainted in detail with the work of its party organization on this given matter. After this a program of studies was made up which included the examination of concrete situations which were most characteristic for the work of the association's party committee.

The preparations for and the performance of the studies were participated in by workers from the department of party organizational work and machine building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, secretaries and other workers of the Leningradskiy Raykom of the party, the secretary, his deputies, and members of the party committee of the "Elektronmash" Association, and schoolteachers. The classes were lively and interesting, and the students analyzed the state of affairs in the association, looked deeply into individual situations, and offered their solution for concrete problems of party influence on the successful fulfillment of new equipment plans. Many of these solutions were distinguished by a profound workup and presented a definite practical interest. During the preparations for and conducting of the classes its participants acquired useful skills which will undoubtedly come in handy in their future work.

The students remember the "practical game" which was held after a study of the activities of the Party Committee of the sovkhos imeni the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the realization of the Food Program. The situations which had been chosen here for "playing out" were of a problem character and were quite difficult for analysis. But the students, with the help of their teachers and experienced party workers, found the correct answers for their solution and collectively developed recommendations and proposals.

With regard to the specific nature of its subject matter the Department of Journalism, jointly with the propaganda and agitation section of the Kiev party obkom prepared and held a discussion on the work of the editorial board of the newspaper KIEVSKA PRAVDA regarding its treatment of the ideological and educational work of its party organizations. In accordance with previously defined thematic material and under the leadership of

their teachers, the students analyzed the newspaper's issues, held discussions in the editorial boards and in the party obkom, after which the results of the analysis were generalized and reported to the obkom and the editorial board in the form of reviews. The secretary of the obkom who participated in the conference took note of the great usefulness of this kind of form of studies.

Analogous to the "practical game" type, certain practical classes on Marxist-Leninist ethics are being held. The basic efforts here are directed toward elucidating the theoretical problems which are concealed in the practical situations or moral relations, a search for the solution of these problems, and the ability to put forward arguments for and to defend your views.

For example, for a class on the topic "Determinism, Freedom of Choice, Moral Responsibility, and Judging a Misdeed" the students were offered situations taken from the press and from works of imaginative literature. After the appropriate preparations, the students analyzed the moral conflicts which had been proposed to them and put forward solutions which in most cases were recognized as judicious.

The Department of Economics and Organization of Agricultural Production regularly conducts classes involving the use of situational tasks and exercises. The department makes use in the instructional process of ready-made reports from agricultural enterprises and documentary and popular science films.

It has to be noted that the effect of new forms of instructional studies requires substantial efforts from the teachers and the students. For example, in order to prepare for one hour of a "practical play" it is necessary to spend from 20 to 100 hours. But the yield from this is great. A well-prepared "game of practice" develops the cognitive activities of the students, and substantially increases the professional training of party and government workers.

The faculty of each school strives to organize each lesson in such a way that it is permeated by a creative principle, and a spirit of search and innovation.

We of course understand that for the political leader it is not sufficient to undergo a course of academic subjects. He needs in addition the school of life, the school of practical work. It is in the process of everyday practice, in the midst of the masses, and on the basis of the creative application of knowledge which has been obtained that the necessary skills are formed and developed. For this reason we direct our students toward constantly and persistently mastering the full wealth of political culture and experience which has been developed and accumulated by our Leninist Party; we direct them toward being active transmitters of its ideas and its policies among the masses.

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2959

CSO: 1800/273

REGIONAL

ARMENIA COMPLETES MEGRADZORSKIY TUNNEL

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 85 p 2

[Article by O. Tatevosyan: "Report From the Scene. Kilometers of Main Line"]

[Text] The builders of the railroad line from Idzhevan to Razdan have been awaiting this day impatiently and excitedly. Deep beneath the earth, in the granite depths of Armenia's Pambak Range, brigades of tunnel builders worked toward a linkup, constructing our country's longest transportation tunnel, the Megradzorskiy.

The railroad line from Idzhevan to Razdan is not long, only 100 kilometers in all. But its significance in the development of the republic's economy is great. The existing single-track railroad was built at the end of the last century and at the very beginning of this century. It encircled Armenia along the simplest and most accessible yet roundabout path: through the gorges of the Debet, Akhuryan and Araks rivers, over the Shirak Upland and along the Ararat Valley. Hemmed in by mountain ridges and built according to the standards for turn-of-the-century railroads, the steel main lines of Armenia had long since exhausted their possibilities. However, the republic's dynamically developing industry had an ever more pressing need for an economic, modern main transportation line.

"That is exactly the way we envision the future main line," says A. Kandil'yan, chief of the Yerevan Branch Line and deputy chief of the Transcaucasus Railway. "The line is being built electrified. On the line there are no manual switches; all of them are automatic."

The route is of course difficult and unique. Over one-fifth of its total length lies in tunnels. There is a bridge every other kilometer. In places builders had to cut into mountainsides or pile up fill, deviating from the landscape by tens of meters. But this route will shorten the rail distance from Armenia's major industrial cities to the central regions of our country by over 100 km.

This is why the linkup of the tunnel building brigades was such a joyful one. Another point: now a direct rail line of only 8.3 km can be opened, whereas an automobile must travel almost 100 km from one tunnel portal to the other.

"Two years ago the speed at which the tunnels were being built, particularly Megradzorskiy Tunnel, the longest of all, was a cause for real concern," said

Yu. Koshelev, Hero of Socialist Labor and chief of the Main Tunnel and Subway Construction Administration under the Ministry of Transport Construction. "We were seriously worried that the underground portion of the line might prevent it from being put into operation within the time limits set. However, last year the pace of construction increased to the point where we now have good reason to hope that the tunnels will be completed on time."

12825

CSO: 1830/565

REGIONAL

WORK OF LITHUANIAN FAMILY COUNSELING SERVICE DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Ch. S. Grizitskas, Honored Physician of the Republic, director of the Consulting-Room for the Psycho-Hygiene of Family Relations of the Vilnius Clinical Hospital, by IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Tyurina; date and place of interview not specified: "To Understand One Another"]

[Text] A "family service" has existed in Lithuania for 15 years. One of the initiators of its creation is the Honored Physician of the Republic, the director of the Consulting-Room for the Psycho-Hygiene of Family Relations of the Vilnius Clinical Hospital, Ch. S. Grizitskas. What is the service engaged in now? About this our correspondent N. Tyurina talks with Cheslovas Grizitskas.

[Question] Cheslovas Stanislavovich, you and I met during the first years of the activity of the "family service". At that time you began the discussion of its necessity from statistics--80 percent of the neuroses are related to family disorders. You believed that the "family service" will help solve many problems. What did it prove possible to do?

[Answer] The main subdivision of our "service" are consulting-rooms for psycho-hygiene and family relations. They are open in Vilnius, Klayped, Kaunas, Shyaulay, and Panevezhis. I have consulting-hours in Vilnius. And if previously about 10 people a day came for consulting, today it is 30 or more. So the consulting-rooms are needed. And here are some results. For the third year the number of divorces in the republic have been stable. In Vilnius there have been slightly fewer divorces since 1978. Of course, it is naive to link this process only to the work of our consulting-rooms, but, apparently, we are involved in it.

[Question] Has the composition of your patients changed during these years?

[Answer] More than 80 percent are family people. About 10 percent are not married. Approximately 5 percent are divorced. During the past few years, they come increasingly often with the whole family to the consulting-rooms. Life has shown that this is correct. We at times talk a great deal about the rights of women and men and forget, in trying to understand family conflicts, about the rights of the child. About its main right--to have both parents.

There is such a concept as "whining children". They may remain such until they have grey hair. As a rule, these are people from families in which there was trouble, and even more often from incomplete families.

[Question] Which family is more dangerous for the child? For all that, evidently, the second. In the first, one can still recover and preserve something?

[Answer] If the desire is there, of course. It is mainly for this that our consulting-rooms have been created. But how many families are there still, in which, because of apparent prosperity, there is complete indifference of one to another.

And here is still another figure--17 percent of the families in the republic do not have children. These are representatives of the "facade" family, where children are already not needed, and those people who do not have children because of their own fault. Not long ago, a happy father came to me. For 3 years he came from Mazheykskiy Rayon for consulting, at first by himself, then with his wife. We helped these people to learn to again understand each other. And here is the joy: Twins were born in the family.

[Question] It is possible that this marriage was unsuccessful from the very beginning. There was no love? The people accidentally got acquainted and got married?

[Answer] No, here everything, alas, went by the classical canons. They were in love with one another. The marriage was not hasty. But then complete estrangement began. Do you see, before the marriage idealization of each other exists. Then the humdrum life is inevitable. Family relationships must become deeper, family bonds--stronger. Otherwise conflicts are inevitable that will lead to stresses. At this moment it is important to help two people to go a family dialogue going. It is a pity when they come to us too late, when relations have reached a deadlock, and nothing can be done. As it is accepted in our country, we talk at first individually with each one of the spouses, then we meet together. And often we come to the conclusion: Before us are people who have lived side by side for years, but who do not know each other.

Our consulting-rooms were created on the basis of sexological consulting-rooms because what is most important is not the treatment of the illness, but its prevention. Most often the reason for divorces is the inability or unwillingness of the spouses to understand each other. During youth people look at marriage as the happy outcome of love. However, marriage is only the beginning of the cooperation of two personalities who are not similar to one another. Unfortunately, we are still doing a poor job of preparing our young people for matrimony. As a rule, they enter independent life with the conviction that love is only delight. But you see, love is, first of all, responsibility for one another. We "treat" the family: We teach the spouses attention to each other, mental subtlety, we teach them to live together. And how useful such lessons would be before disorder in the family! The family must be the basis, where a person will be approved and reassured, and from where he will go to work in a good mood.

[Question] What family do you consider approximate to the ideal?

[Answer] Previously we complained of the "patriarchate" in family relations. But in what way is a "matriarchate" better? How many families are there, in which mother's love affair with the children excludes the participation of the father from the upbringing of the child.

[Question] And all the same, how are we to accomplish for the father to be a father, and for the mother to be a mother?

[Answer] The first word here, I believe, belongs to pedagogy. From early years, boys must be educated by men, and girls by women. They must be "programmed" at home, in the kindergarten, in the school and in the VUZ. In the kindergarten the boy already can and is obligated to help the girl with her coat. Our woman is a socially active one, but also a gentle and feminine woman.

I am frequently invited to give lectures on the family in schools. In our republic we have introduced lessons on "The Ethics and Psychology of Family Relations" in the 8th and 10th grades. These lessons are held simultaneously for boys and for girls. Sometimes we bring them together separately. So then the boys, for example, were greatly surprised when somehow in such a lesson I named as one of the main rules of family happiness the following: Not a single woman must stand in line after marriage. This is the lot of the man. I am now preparing a textbook for the 10th grade for this course. If in the 8th grade the emphasis is on medical problems, in the 10th grade it is on psychology. Here are some subjects: "The Psychology of Personality Relations", "Love As the Most Sublime Feeling", "The Culture of People in Love". . .

[Question] Have teachers been trained to conduct such lessons?

[Answer] For the time being, alas, this is a problem. In the 8th grades, the studies are basically conducted by school doctors (but teachers would be better). In the 10th grade it is necessary for them to be conducted by specially trained teachers. But there are very few of them. I am teaching a course of lectures on "Preparation for Family Life" at the university, I am teaching future teachers. Unfortunately, many students do not have an elementary understanding of the psychology of family life. I am also teaching this course at the faculty of psychology. Among the fifth-year students there is only one youth. And how needed a man is for such lessons in school!

[Question] You were the **first** in the country to begin in your republic the service "Acquaintance". What does it represent today?

[Answer] We conducted this experiment with the help of the journal SEM'YA. There were many letters. Seventy percent of the correspondents were women. It is at times difficult for people to find one another, but we came to the conclusion that marriage advertisements are not the answer. The editors were not in a position to verify what kind of a person stood behind each letter, although there were several successful marriages. I believe that for Lithuania the problems of the preservation of the family that has been created are more important. In our republic we do not have the problem of "textile" cities, but we do have the problem of divorces.

[Question] Your "Consulting-Room for Family Relations" in Vilnius has received new premises. What are the prospects for its work?

[Answer] Previously I held consulting-hours three times a week. In the near future, we will go to daily consulting-hours. Numerous decrees have been adopted in the republic which are aimed at the strengthening of the family. The work with a family in the Kapsukskiy Rayon has been discussed. It has been proposed to expand the network of "consulting-rooms for family relations". Practice shows that they work well where the local Soviets treat them seriously. The work, for example, is conducted in a useful manner in Kaunas, where the gorispolkom is the initiator of conferences devoted to the family, controls the work of the women's councils, and conducts "Holidays of the Family". In Vilnius the situation is worse. The new premises, for example, were given to the consulting-room on the outskirts of town, but the people come to us after work. This must be taken into account.

[Question] What is the reason for the popularity of your consulting-rooms?

[Answer] The majority of our "patients" feel relief that at last they were listened to attentively. A physician in the rayon polyclinic is not up to extensive conversations. We must and can listen to one and the same story several times.

To raise a family is not very difficult. What is difficult is to build it strongly, reliably and harmoniously. I believe in such a family. And I hope that our Lithuanian "family service" helps people in this building.

8970

CSO: 1800/265

REGIONAL

UL'YANOVSK OBLAST ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN DETAILED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by A. Mogilat, special KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent: "Sobriety Must and Can Become the Norm -- This Is Convincingly Proven by the Experience Accumulated in Ul'yanovsk Oblast's Struggle Against Drunkenness"]

[Excerpts] Morning brings a great deal of unpleasantness for a citizen who was drunk the night before. Most unpleasant of all is the report to his place of employment that employee so-and-so was picked up on the street in an intoxicated state, with all that such an arrest brings. Harsh? Yes, perhaps, but only at first glance. Wherever there is a struggle someone must get hurt; if not then there is no struggle, they like to say in Ul'yanovsk...

You have already guessed, esteemed reader, that we are speaking of the struggle against drunkenness. The problem is very acute. However we will not try to hide the evil: too often notes of pessimism are heard when people discuss this topic. Is it really possible to oppose a thing which has taken root over the centuries? Receipts from the sale of liquor are also a goodly source of income. Supposedly young people drink only because there is nothing for them to do in the evening: there is a lack of this or that, or of something else. It cannot go on like this -- the skeptics' arguments are known to all.

In Ul'yanovsk they began with history... the history of the temperance movement in Russia. The fact that a dry law was in effect in the Soviet Republic until 1925 comes as a complete surprise to many people. Those who attempted to violate it were severely penalized: there was no other way, the interests of the revolution demanded it. As regards ancient drinking traditions, these too, we say it openly, are not without exaggeration. Only in the 19th century did Russia discover strong liquor. Even the famous Petrovskaya Vodka did not exceed an alcohol content of 14 percent. This is why doctors sounded the alarm: "Previously there was drunkenness, but starting with the 19th century alcoholism with its inevitable consequences began..." wrote the well-known psychiatrist I. A. Sikorskiy in 1911. "Alcoholization provokes a general decline in health; this primarily affects the higher functions, such as the senses, will, morality, working ability..."

If we return to the present day and those discotheques, then we may confidently affirm: 20 years ago they did not exist at all, yet liquor consumption was somewhat less than it is today. But this is not an argument. As it is also

not an argument that until recently there was no more drinking in Ul'yanovsk than in other oblasts and republics. This is not an argument for honest people. In January 1984 it was stated from the podium of the oblast Party conference directly and frankly, in a Bolshevik fashion, that the requirements of a resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Concerning Measures to Intensify the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism," adopted 16 May 1972, are being carried out poorly.

How can one convince the people that this struggle is not only necessary, but also possible? Above all we have closed those comfortable banquet halls in restaurants where, as is well known, various conferences and seminars were once "topped off." The Ministry of Internal Affairs set up checkpoints on highways together with the people's patrol and Komsomol operational units. They checked literally every vehicle. And it turned out, alas, that the cases where a drunk driver was behind the wheel were numerous. Officials were also among these drunk drivers. Their names were publicized: the results of the raid were widely reported in the press.

Then it became clear to people: they were serious about this. Regardless of an individual's position and calling a spade a spade, they firmly upheld this rule: the higher one's post, the stricter the punishment.

Who should lead the struggle against drunkenness? The appropriate commissions in the ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies. The Party, the Komsomol, trade unions. Legal organs, the Voluntary People's Patrol, Komsomol operational units. The mass information media. Labor collectives.

They did not invent the wheel in Ul'yanovsk, they simply set it in motion. They organized work groups to combat lawbreaking in the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms of the Party and Komsomol. They pinned special hopes on labor collectives -- and were not mistaken.

The labor discipline inspector of the Ul'yanovsk Kontaktor Low-Voltage Apparatus Plant begins his workday with a visit to the administration of sobering-up clinics. There he neatly records the names of those who were detained the previous evening. Within an hour everyone in the enterprise will know them. "Lightning" will "rumble" through the shops, announcing the names of drunks on the plant radio. They will be questioned thoroughly in commissions for the struggle against drunkenness at the shop and plant levels. And, of course, the brigade will not stand idly by -- no incident of public disorderliness on the part of any brigade member will go unnoticed, and the scale of punishments is broad, ranging from a reduction of bonuses to loss of the right to participate in socialist competition.

Take the following situation: worker X. arrives at his shop "smashed." What should the shop foreman do? If he sends the worker to a sobering-up clinic on his own initiative, then everything is in order, the foreman is in no way liable. But if he attempts to conceal the incident he loses half of his bonus. That is the system established here: adherence to principles and strictness are encouraged, overlooking of wrongdoing is punished.

Everyone who enters the Kontaktor Plant sees at the entrance a display entitled "They Disgrace The Collective." It relates a curious statistic: at this enterprise they have calculated just how much that extra glass of vodka costs on the average. This includes the services of a sobering-up clinic, a fine, lost work time, loss of bonus and loss of the 13th-month salary bonus. A drunkard will not receive a trade union vacation trip: why should one mother a person who takes no thought for his own health? For the same reason he will be refused special diet in the plant cafeteria. Altogether approximately 300 rubles, which is, you will agree, no small sum. In addition there are moral hardships to bear as well: vacation in the wintertime, a waiting list for an apartment.

However, all of these measures are extreme. Prevention is the main thing. A great deal has been provided for in this area. For those who are known to have a particular inclination to alcohol there is even a special pass, which forbids them to leave the plant grounds until the end of their working hours. Alcoholics' salaries are transferred to savings accounts, so as to make it more difficult to acquire booze on payday. Of course, the names of all those who drink heavily are recorded with the plant narcologist and they receive necessary medical assistance on an outpatient basis. If a drunkard persists in not showing up for treatment, then he has only himself to blame: the treatment will have to be continued in an LTP [probably--Medical-Treatment Facility].

Matters concerning the struggle against drunkenness are on a par with production concerns not only at the Kontaktor Plant, but in all other oblast labor collectives as well. The results are already visible: over the past year alone the number of days of work lost due to absenteeism decreased by 6.3 percent and personnel turnover was reduced by 6.8 percent...

So drunkenness has become a tradition? Then that means that we must break drinking traditions and create new ones.

For starters the Komsomol obkom decided: leisure time should be alcohol-free. In order to ensure this it is necessary to take control of places where masses of young people go for recreation. How? Quite simply: organize regular watches by members of Komsomol operational units. Personal responsibility for this has been placed upon the leadership of Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms.

At first Aleksandr Kirin, deputy chief of the Komsomol obkom's propaganda division and the person in charge of coordinating the work of the obkom's operational watch, had to work quite a bit with the secretary of one of the city's raykoms. The discotheque in that rayon was very popular, and the watch was by no means always kept there. If you cannot organize people, then be so kind as to go there yourself and watch, reasonably recommended Aleksandr. To make his point clear, after work he went to the discotheque himself to help the secretary. One evening, a second, a third... for two weeks they went there, like going to work. Finally the secretary could stand it no more and admitted that his wife had already begun to complain. So get with it, organize the masses, take action, Aleksandr once again prompted him.

Now there is no problem with that discotheque, as there are no problems with the others. Discotheques have become alcohol-free; this is an accomplished fact. As are, incidentally, youth dormitories as well. If a teenager is found

drunk, there is sure to be trouble. Events will develop in this fashion: notification of the rayon militia division or the inspectorate for juvenile matters; a persuasive talk with the teenager and his parents; an operational report to the parents' place of employment that their kid was drunk the night before. You already know how labor collectives react to that.

The obkom and gorkom have new concerns: they are teaching the city how to discover hidden reserves. Basements and spacious halls that stand empty in the evening are made note of. Teenagers need new clubs; those that exist are truly insufficient. There are willing individuals and managers can also be found, but finding a place to meet is more difficult...

And so the struggle for alcohol-free leisure time has begun. It is indeed easier to think with a sober head. People have begun to think about traditions. For example, young people have attempted to celebrate New Year's -- a holiday as old as the world -- in their own way. The oblast Komsomol aktiv celebrated it in the largest hall of all: the trade union Palace of Culture. Local television broadcast live from the scene. You may say, where is the pleasure in watching someone else's banquet? That was the point: that night the banquet took a back seat. People saw that in order to have a good time and be happy it is not necessary to raise one's spirits with the help of sinister spirits.

People were convinced not only by this example: all the city's restaurants and cafes were turned over to labor collectives. Neither vodka nor fortified wines were served. Managers celebrated New Year's alongside ordinary workers. People took their families to the celebration, and the lights of decorated trees shone at the entrances of plants. Apartment doors were flung open for this family holiday and, curiously enough, not a single instance of public disorderliness was recorded in the city on New Year's Eve.

On the eve of 8 March Komsomol members for the first time held a "Mothers' Command" evening. They honored the mothers of soldiers in the Great Patriotic War and honored the mothers of today's soldiers. It was set up so that one could send a package of candy and books directly to the army from the festivities: a field post office and sales kiosks had been set up in the vestibule.

On 27 April yet another good tradition will be born. By the church calendar this is the so-called Parents' Saturday. It is well known how it is observed: people gather at the cemetery and then drink "to the memory of the dead," even those who do not believe in God. The Komsomol ritual will have another name: Memorial Day for Past Generations. The preparations for it have already begun. On 6 April young people will tend the graves of soldiers of the Great Patriotic War, and on 27 April they will come to these places -- places sacred to all -- along with relatives and veterans of war and labor, in order to again pay their respects to the fallen.

Incidentally, concerning volunteer Saturday work days: in Ul'yanovsk it long ago became a tradition to hold them at the end of the first week of each month. Beginning with this year they are to each have a theme. What is the connection between Saturday work days and alcohol-free leisure time, one may ask? The Ul'yanovsk Komsomol Obkom is convinced that the connection is of a most direct

nature. If one can awaken the spirit in the morning, if one can reach each person, then there is less chance that people will be drawn to the bottle in the evening.

But what do you do to fill up spare time if you are no longer a teenager but also not yet a senior citizen, if you have already seen everything that is playing at the movies and have simply had enough of television? Young Family Clubs have become popular in Ul'yanovsk. There you don't have to worry about what to do with the children: kids go to the clubs together with their mamas and daddies. Students from pedagogical schools and pedagogical institutes look after them, show film strips and organize drawing contests... Such clubs have been opened in many rayons. The citizens of Ul'yanovsk have observed that family recreation is a wonderful propagandist for alcohol-free leisure time.

In Ul'yanovsk a battle is underway, a battle for people: those who have been bitten by the green serpent [alcohol] and those who suffer along with them. There are not and cannot be any easy solutions in this battle, however a certain strategy has been worked out.

The struggle must be a publicized and open one, this above all. There is no other way to stir public opinion.

Precise coordination of action among all participants in the struggle and strict personal responsibility for the outcome are necessary; if this is not the case the left hand does not know what the right is doing.

It is particularly important to recruit the assistance of retail stores: one cannot work to create a sober society with one hand while liberally doling out spirits with the other.

Yes, reader, you understand me correctly: stores in Ul'yanovsk have become one of the most ardent advocates of sobriety. Shall we present the facts?

First of all the number of stores selling alcohol was reduced. It was forbidden to sell liquor in the network of small retail trade and in all cafeterias and coffee shops. Vodka and other strong drinks were removed from all shops located near plants and construction sites, schools and kindergartens, hospitals, train stations, movie theaters and public squares. In short, all the requirements in Party and government resolutions concerning this problem began to be carried out strictly. In addition there was a local initiative: bars and beer halls serving by the drink were shut down, vodka was removed from restaurants, and moonshine production eliminated. This year the local liqueur and vodka association even managed to reduce its production plan by eight million rubles.

It is not hard to guess that sales employees found themselves in a difficult position: after all, plans must be fulfilled. This meant that it was a matter of finding new reserves, and they were found. This was primarily done by means of an all-out attack on product scarcity.

How did stores in Ul'yanovsk look a year and a half ago? The shelves of departments selling alcohol were sagging under their load while some vital items, for inexplicable reasons, could not be found for love or money. So they were

found in neighboring oblasts and other union republics. This form of trade (known as decentralized purchasing) did the citizens of Ul'yanovsk a service. In stores there appeared cotton fabrics and bedclothes, infant products and furniture; apples and oranges are on sale all year round, and I counted 10 kinds of fruit juice in one store.

Local industry has perked up. By a resolution of the Party obkom adopted on 25 September, oblast enterprises were given the task of putting into production 435 items of scarce goods; 90 of these had already been put on sale by year's end.

But this is only one aspect. The most important thing is that trade has become mobile. In analyzing the data, local authorities came to this conclusion: the greatest flood of "visitors" to sobering-up clinics falls on days of advances and on regular paydays. So fairs were started at enterprises. At one plant receipts on the day when 13th-month bonuses were paid out were almost one million rubles! This is still a record amount, but at other fairs people obtain useful goods worth tens and hundreds of thousands of rubles.

There are also other figures: the share of sales of wine and vodka products in the total volume of goods sold decreased by 1.1 percent in 1984. In January 1985 it decreased by 1.3 percent as compared to January 1984. As we see, the tendency toward a reduction is obvious. Meanwhile retail goods turnover in state trade grew by 7.3 percent last year.

Since olden times our people has succeeded in overcoming any problem when everyone tackled it together. The shackles of alcohol are no exception...

EDITOR'S NOTE: Now we want to hear from you, esteemed reader. We propose that the discussion begun by this newspaper be continued. How does your Komsomol organization, city, oblast or republic combat drunkenness? We're waiting for your letters!

12825
CSO: 1800/283

REGIONAL

MEETING OF LATVIAN PARTY AKTIV

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Lat INFORM article: "With a High Degree of Exactitude: A Meeting of the Republic's Party Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic's party aktiv was held in Riga on 17 April, at which the question "On the Practice of the Work and Tasks of Party Commissions under the Party Committees of the Latvian CP for Perfecting Control, for the Further Strengthening of Party and State Discipline, and for Intensifying the Struggle with Violations of the Standards of Communist Morals" was considered. The following participated in the meeting: the first secretaries of the party's gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen and members of the party commissions; heads of the organizational departments; secretaries of party committees; executives of the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers and of the ministries and departments; and representatives of the press, television and radio.

B.K. Pugo, the first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, gave the report.

The following participated in the debates: O. G. Anfimov, the second secretary of the Riga gorkom of the Latvian CP; M. S. Pavlovicha, chairman of the party commission under the Tsesisskiy raydom of the Latvian CP; Ya. P. Bonat, the first secretary of the Bauskiy raykom of the Latvian CP; V.I. Barkanov, chairman of the party commission under the Rezeknenskiy gorkom of the Latvian CP; E. M. Ozols, chairman of the Committee of People's Control of the Latvian SSR; and O. K. Tolmadzhev, the secretary of the party committee of the VEF Production Association im. V. I. Lenin.

M. A. Ponomarev, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Committee of People's Control attached to the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrades A. V. Gorbunov, V. I. Dmitriyev, Yu. Ya. Ruben, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis and E. M. Ozols participated in the work of the meeting.

It was noted at the meeting that our republic, like the country as a whole, has now entered a very crucial period. It is a time of great affairs and

important decisions connected with the successful fulfillment of the directives of the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the planned tasks for the present year and for the entire five-year plan, with a decisive turn towards the intensification of production and the increasing of its efficiency. As was emphasized at the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we should and are obliged to take very advanced scientific-technical positions and to reach the world's highest level of labor productively in short periods of time. In order to solve this problem more successfully and quickly, all the means and resources that we have at our disposal must be used--both economic and ideological-political.

The need to sharply increase the effectiveness of party leadership in all aspects of the life of society, to establish the Leninist style of work universally, to strengthen discipline and order, and to further improve control and the auditing of work is being promoted to the foreground. In showing respect for and trust in the cadres, party organizations should, as stated at the meeting, constantly see to it that every worker relates responsibly towards fulfilling the duties placed on him and exhibits personal orderliness and intransigence towards everything that impedes our movement forward. High demands are made first and foremost on the communists who have been called upon, as the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directed, to become an example of the fulfillment of civic duty and of enterprising and conscientious labor, and to be a model of political maturity and moral purity.

All this, as well as the problems of making a high-quality selection of the best representatives of the workers into the party, are connected in the closest fashion with the further improvement of the party commissions' work and with the perfecting of all party control.

In evaluating what has been done according to merit, it was stated in the report and speeches that one must recognize that we still have serious instances of incomplete work and omissions in the organization of party control, and that the level and content of the work of a number of our party commissions still do not meet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. In particular, it was noted that there are serious shortcomings in work concerning the economy of material, labor and fuel and power resources and ensuring the safety of socialist property, there are manifestations of bad management and inefficiency, and sometimes cases of abuse do not always receive a keen and principled evaluation from the party. Only one-fourth of the audits conducted by party commissions are examined by party committees. As a rule, notes on problems being discussed at the meetings of party commissions are not sent to enterprises and organizations.

Today the party commissions of the Central Committee and of the party's city and rayon committees should direct their efforts towards eliminating these and a number of other shortcomings, and towards the further improvement of the forms and methods of party control. It must be emphasized that a significant improvement in this business may be obtained only if the attitude of the party committees on all levels of their bureaus and secretaries towards the problems being examined becomes more stringent. The chief thing is to activate control work in all the basic sectors to the

utmost, to attract a wider circle of communists to this work, to increase the authority of the party commissions, and to transform them into energetic control organs that function constantly and efficiently.

During the course of the audits which were conducted by the party commissions under the Latvian CP Central Committee and the party's gorkoms and raykoms, a whole series of serious violations of party and state discipline, misappropriations of socialist property, bad management, wastefulness, and bribery and speculation was discovered. Many examples of the unworthy behavior of managers, including communists, were cited at the plenum of the Central Committee, which not long ago had discussed the tasks of improving cadre work, and at the meeting of the aktiv, which was initiated to improve the activity of law enforcement organs. In continuing the list of examples, one might note that in 1984, the buro of the party's Riga gorkom expelled G. Zh. Dreyers, the former director of the housing department of the Kirovskiy rayon's ispolkom, from the party for intrigue with the goal of an illegal apportionment of apartments to members of his family; this was accomplished on the basis of materials from the party commission of the Central Committee. Another such example occurred. By using her official position, R. P. Batanova, the former deputy minister of health whose family consisted of four persons (herself, her husband and two children--students) and who lived in a well-built, three-room apartment with a living space of 60 square meters, was able to secure two-room apartments for her son and daughter (immediately after they were married). In addition, after the birth of a child in her daughter's family, Batanova managed, through the Ministry of Health and the Riga gorispolkom, to substitute her daughter's apartment for a new one in a better-planned building.

On the basis of materials from the party commission of the Latvian CP Central Committee, the party's Proletarskiy raykom called R. P. Batanova to a severe accounting from the party.

Today, the Buro of the Central Committee's hard line on the crucial intensification of the struggle with all abuses of an official position should be re-emphasized, whenever and by whomever they are committed. As a rule, their first cause lies in serious shortcomings in the selection and placement of cadres, and in the absence of due exactions, exactitude and proper control over their work. This was discussed at the last plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee, which considered ways to further improve work with the cadres. Any abuse occurs where a situation of a lack of control and of permissiveness and toadyism has arisen, and where strict order in the accounting, storage and expenditure of monetary resources and physical assets has not been established. First of all, this relates to such illegal acts as distortions of reports, deception, and misappropriations of socialist property.

Party commissions are obliged to take the most direct action to eliminate these anti-social phenomena. There cannot be any kind of condescension towards any worker who has committed an offense. Without a doubt, the effective intervention of the party control organs is essential in those

cases when they try to transfer a dishonest person from one responsible post to another in lieu of punishment.

Yet another direction in the work of the party's gorkoms and raykoms and of all the party commissions--a drastic intensification of the struggle with alcoholism and drunkenness--was discussed at the meeting.

There are still many instances of incompleted work here. Unfortunately, drunkenness, as usual, exists among a certain portion of communists and komsomol members, and individual leading workers are susceptible to it. It is absolutely intolerable that drinking-bouts are still being organized in places while the results of a socialist competition are being summed up, on account of the arrival of delegations and higher managers, on the eve of holidays, on co-workers' birthdays, etc. And it is not surprising that last year in the republic as a whole, 1,268 persons were placed in medical "sobering up" stations directly from work sites.

The party committees and organizations and all party commissions are obliged to augment steadfastly their efforts in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, and to conduct it constantly and everywhere. They should create a situation of intolerance towards drunkenness in the labor collectives, and for these purposes utilize more fully the Law on Labor Collectives, the full power of public opinion and law enforcement organs, and all economic and social levers.

The coordination of the work of the control organs is a serious problem. It entails one of the most important means for perfecting the style of control work. Constant concern must be shown for coordinating the work of party, state and people's control, and to avoid parallelism, duplication and an excessive number of audits.

The participants at the meeting gave a great amount of attention to fulfilling the planned tasks of the five-year plan. It was noted that the economic indicators for the first quarter of the present year are, on the whole, not bad. But they cannot totally satisfy us. It is necessary to pull up the lagging sectors and links more energetically and purposefully, to increase the work effort, to utilize all the available reserves and resources rationally, to do everything in order to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the current year and the entire five-year plan by every labor collective, and thereby to create a secure basis for positive work during the 12th five-year plan. It is necessary to drastically increase the exactions on managerial cadres, and to boost their responsibility for the assigned business and for strengthening discipline and order. The party commissions must settle down more persistently to solving such problems as the efficient utilization of production potential and of all factors for intensifying social production, and the improvement of the quality of manufactured goods. Today it is very important to establish order in fulfilling the tasks concerning the deliveries of products in accordance with concluded agreements.

The certainty that party controllers will make their worthy contribution to the successful solution of the problems posed by the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the fulfillment of all the planned tasks, was expressed at the meeting.

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE, CPSU OFFICIAL ADDRESS PARTY CONTROL MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Mar 85 p 1, 2

[Text] On 22-23 March a conference-seminar of the chairmen of the party commissions of the republic's party organs took place in Tbilisi, which discussed the practice of the work and the tasks for the further strengthening of party and state discipline and the intensification of the struggle against violations of communist morality in the light of the demands of the extraordinary March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the eve of the plenary session, the participants of the conference-seminar, having divided into groups, visited the rayon committees of the party of Georgia's capital and the party committee of the Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, where they familiarized themselves with the practice of the work of the local party commissions and exchanged experience. In the course of the meetings and discussions that took place here and then in the seminar studies in the center for the improvement of the qualifications of party, Soviet and economic administrators attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, urgent questions were discussed concerning the improvement of all control activity, the expansion of intra-party democracy, and the increase of the responsibility and activeness of communists during the period of preparation for the 27th Congress of the party.

On Saturday a plenary session took place, to which some members and candidate members of the Central Committee, responsible officials of the machinery of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, first secretaries of a number of party raykoms and gorkoms, and secretaries of party committees with the rights of a raykom, the leading organizational departments of the party committees, secretaries of large primary party organizations, the leaders of Komsomol, control and law enforcement organs, representatives of the mass media, and party activists were invited.

In the presidium are the candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, E. A. Shevardnadze, the member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Committee of Party Control attached to the CPSU Central Committee, M. G. Voropayev, and the members and candidate members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. D. Gabuniya, D. I. Patiashvili, and Zh. K. Shartava.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze opened the conference-seminar with an opening address. Sh. V. Karkarashvili, chairman of the party commission attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, presented a report.

The following took part in the discussions: The first secretary of the Kirovskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia of the city of Tbilisi, L. G. Lomidze, the chairmen of the party committees: Attached to the Adzharskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, Sh. I. Davitadze, attached to the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, V. A. Chomakhidze, attached to the Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, V. K. Tibilova, attached to the Sukhumskiy Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, A. P. Khvichiya, attached to the Kutaiskiy Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, N. G. Kuparadze, attached to the Rustavskiy Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. S. Loseurashvili, attached to the Makharadzevskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, A. V. Girkelidze, attached to the Zestafonskiy Raykom of the Communist Party of Georgia, A. V. Vardukadze, the first deputy chairman of the GSSR Committee of People's Control, D. I. Glonti, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia and chairman of the republic staff of the "Komsomol Projector", A. I. Shcherbakov, and the USSR minister of internal affairs, G. I. Gvetadze.

Comrade M. G. Voropayev spoke at the conference-seminar.

The conference-seminar was summed up by comrade E. A. Shevardnadze.

* * *

Party control is one of the basic directions of all organizational and political work of the party, those who spoke noted. It was no accident that V. I. Lenin called accounting and control basic questions for the socialist revolution, assigning the decisive role in this most important state matter to the party organizations.

To implement strict and principled control over all spheres of life, to expose shortcomings resolutely, and to take measures for their elimination is the prescribed duty of every communist, his moral and civic duty. And, of course, in proportion to the complication of the tasks confronting the party and the state, we must steadily improve the forms and methods of control work, which is now acquiring an increasingly complex character. The workers of the organs of party control must constantly be au courant with respect to current problems, exert unremitting influence on their solution, and always be fully armed and equal to the tasks confronting them.

These tasks are not simple ones--which was quite evidently confirmed by the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In his speech at this plenum, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade M. S. Gorbachev especially emphasized how he considers the further perfection and development of democracy and the whole system of socialist self-government as one of the fundamental tasks of the domestic policy of the party. But genuine democracy is inseparable from high social discipline and the responsibility of every member of society for the increase of its material and spiritual power. At the plenum it was said that in the future, too, decisive measures will be

taken in regard to the further creation of order and the cleansing of our life from foreign phenomena and from any infringements on the interests of society and its citizens, and in regard to the strengthening of socialist legality.

In recent months, important changes have taken place in the structure and personnel composition of the republic's organs of party control. The posts of chairmen of the party commissions have become established posts in the majority of party committees. This is a timely and correct decision, which showed the fundamental position of the CPSU Central Committee and the Committee of Party Control attached to the Central Committee of the party.

At last year's August meeting of the republic's party aktiv it was noted that party control is the highest form of control in general. From this follows the most important function of the organs of party control as organizers and coordinators of all control activity and, above all, in questions of the establishment of high and exemplary party discipline. Today the party attaches special significance to these questions. And this is understandable.

If in this or that party organization party discipline has been shaky, then this, naturally, shows up in labor, planning, production and technological discipline. In conditions of the comprehensive administration of all types of socialist discipline in the context of individual regions and labor collectives --and such a system has been mastered in the republic--party discipline becomes the cornerstone of all work. And for this reason, the party commissions and the primary organs of party control here must accurately define their place and act with initiative and creativity. It is necessary to coordinate the activity, to combine and coordinate the efforts of the local and primary organs of party control in order for them to become strong points of a sort of the party commissions of higher rank and, first of all, of the party commission attached to the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party--to attain a more systematic organization of party control from top to bottom.

A great deal has already been realized. There has been increased support of the party committees and the party bureau by the party control organs. However, the speakers emphasized that there are still considerable reserves. Frequently the party commissions in the provinces display active work only after criticism aimed at one or another rayon, labor collective or worker is heard from a high platform. Of course, such an approach is also necessary. But it is no less important to show high party and political vigilance and adherence to principles, not to reduce the question to the extreme, to expose any violations and deviations in good time and on one's own initiative, and to create the conditions for overcoming them. In this lies the essence of preventive work, when there is still a possibility to correct a comrade in good time and not to have recourse to extreme measures of punishment. Strictness in this case turns out to be much more humane than unjustified liberalism, which can lead some individuals to complete degeneration.

Above all, high activeness is required with respect to everything that has to do with the economy, the solution of economic problems, and the increase of labor productivity. At the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade M. S. Gorbachev set the task of attaining a decisive turning point in the transfer of the national economy onto the tracks of intensive development and the

persistently improve the economic mechanism and the entire system of government. The party control organs have extensive rights and possibilities here.

At the conference-seminar, the activity of the party commission attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which has taken the work in regard to increasing contract discipline in the ministries, departments and enterprises of the republic under special control, receive a positive assessment. As a result, during the past year, the indicator of plan fulfillment with regard to contract obligations increased by 1.1 percent and reached 98.8 percent. And in monetary calculation, the actual volume of production sold with regard to the fulfillment of obligations with respect to deliveries increased by 58 million rubles.

Nevertheless, there are collectives which chronically ruin this important indicator, which is indicative of weak party control in the primary party organizations and of its unsatisfactory organization in some city and rayon committees of the party.

The organs of party control are in a position to concern themselves more energetically with introduction of forms and methods of administration that have proved themselves, especially taking into account the fact that the majority of them make it possible to eliminate many violations and increase the collective responsibility for the results of labor. In particular, control over the dissemination of the brigade form of labor organization and payment requires a great deal of attention. Not everywhere do the party committees and the communists in leadership positions concern themselves with this problem with sufficient interest and consistency.

As before, the requisite performance from the workers' groups and commissions for the strengthening of discipline in the ministries and departments, in the enterprises and farms, is not felt. This is the result of the weakening of party control over the realization of the instructions of the Central Committee and of party exactingness. There must be a perceptible increase in the performance of the party commissions and the commissions for the control of the activity of administration; without this it is impossible to develop independence, to expand the rights of enterprises, to stimulate socialist enterprise, and to extend economic democracy as a whole.

Special attention must also be devoted to the spheres of activity which come directly into contact with people, influence their mood, and the quality of whose work directly influences the formation of public opinion. These are trade, consumer services, the extension of medical assistance, the strengthening of public order, etc. And, of course, it was emphasized at the conference, we must in the most resolute manner fight against manifestations of bad management, lack of discipline, instability, corruption, a narrowly pragmatic attitude, and other antisocial phenomena.

At the same time, the specific character of party control consists in the fact that the arsenal of its means is based on party methods of influence. And this must not be forgotten. There is no need to crush, to fall into extremes, and to substitute for other controlling organs. It is much more important to attain --through the communists working in them--the exemplary organization of their

activity, to take part in the selection of cadres, and to exert not only organizational and methodological, but also political influence on them.

The organs of party control operating under the party committees are political organs. Their main task is to establish a spirit of high party exactingness and adherence to principle and to form a corresponding atmosphere in all party organizations. The further concrete directions of the activity of the party commissions result from this general task.

Party control is not only the party commissions. This is the business of every party organization, party committee and every communist. In the future, too, it is necessary to strengthen the links of the party commissions with the Soviet organs, committees, groups and posts of people's control, trade union and Komsomol organizations, banking and financial organs, the control and auditing services of the ministries and departments, etc. Their accurate, coordinated, and productive work must be attained through party influence.

It is especially important to strengthen the interaction between the party commissions and the departments of the party committees, above all, the organizational departments. This pertains to questions of increasing the exactingness toward cadres and the securing of the purity of the ranks of the party. One of the basic reasons of the existing shortcomings in economic and other activity is the absence of the proper concern about the selection, training and placing of cadres, and a high demand of them. You see, it is precisely lack of control which gives rise to lack of responsibility, self-interest, and other abuses.

Every party organization must constantly know on what this or that communist lives, what he breathes, how he works, how he conducts himself at work and at home, and how he raises his children. These are aspects of no small importance, of which the individual as a whole is formed and which determine the moral features of a person. Party discipline implies an exemplary attitude to one's work obligations, exemplary conduct in public places, as well as exemplary execution of parental obligations, those who spoke emphasized, a communist must always and to all serve as an example for imitation, as a sort of standard of high morality, crystal-clear honesty, and adherence to principle.

In the characterizations now being sanctioned in all party meetings, his positive qualities and shortcomings are honestly and objectively pointed out to every communist, wishes are expressed, and another time severe criticism as well. To date party characteristics for almost 20,900 communists, or for 5.5 percent of their total number have been approved. Moreover, more than 3,200 members and candidate members of the CPSU received various measures of party punishment. The question was raised about the inexpediency of keeping 58 communists in the position being held. Forty-five persons received a negative characterization and were excluded from the ranks of the CPSU.

Such work corresponds to the line being steadily pursued by the CPSU in regard to the strengthening of exactingness and increasing the responsibility for the business entrusted, about which comrade M. S. Gorbachev spoke at the March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the period of extensive preparation for the 27th Congress of the party,

every communist must again and again self-critically analyze his conduct and think whether he has done everything for the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party, whether he has utilized all reserves, and whether he meets the high demands which are being made of him today. And the primary party organizations must help in this, including the organs of party control, which are called upon to attentively look after the purity of the party ranks. You see, membership in the party is not a duty of a person, but a high trust shown to him, which must be justified every day and every hour. The only privilege which communists enjoy is to be always in the forward position, where it is most difficult of all, in the most responsible and difficult sector, where one has to work with unsparing efforts and energy.

8970

CSO: 1830/511

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN BURO: ESTONIAN ECONOMIC EXPERIENCE DISCUSSED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Regular sessions of the Buro and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia have taken place.

After having heard and discussed the information of the GSSR deputy minister of construction, comrade O. A. Bibileishvili, and the chief of the Main Administration of Capital Construction attached to the Council of Ministers of the republic, comrade B. A. Zatuashvili, about the progress of the construction of housing aimed at the elimination of wooden barracks and housing in basements in 1985, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia considered the work that is being done in this direction to be inadequate. Measures have been worked out which are aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the general plan of housing construction, including special purpose designation--for those living in barracks and basement housing.

A joint decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the GSSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures to assist the citrus-producing regions of Western Georgia, which are suffering from the elements. Having analyzed the work of the party raykoms of Tskhinval'skiy and Znaurskiy rayons and of the agro-industrial associations of these rayons in regard to securing the organized execution of the wintering of cattle and the growth of the production and purchases of livestock products, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia deemed it inadequate. The party raykoms of Tskhinval'skiy and Znaurskiy rayons and the Yugo-Osetinskiy Oblast Agro-Industrial Association were charged with attaining a fundamental change in the development of animal husbandry and with intensifying, in every conceivable way, the work in regard to the introduction of cost accounting brigades in this branch of agricultural production. The materials concerning this question will be published in the press.

Having examined the question about the shortcomings in the purposeful and planned utilization of the funds earmarked for the development of the agriculture, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia considered as inadequate the activity of GSSR Gosplan and the GSSR Committee of People's Control, and the ministries of finance, the fruit and vegetable industry, and construction of the republic, and the Georgian Republic Water Resources Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in this direction. In the decree that was adopted, concrete measures were

outlined to secure the purposeful use of monetary means and material values allotted for the development of agriculture.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia heard a report of the republic's minister of trade, comrade M. M. Kadzhaya, on the work of the collegium of the ministry in regard to strengthening the fight against negative phenomena in the system. Having noted certain work that is being done lately in regard to the creation of state order in trade, the Buro of the Central Committee directed attention to all the serious shortcomings and violations still existing in this sphere and required of the collegium of the ministry the implementation of the most decisive measures to eliminate them. It is necessary to undertake a pointed, fundamental, and systematic review of the question of the struggle against all negative phenomena and to draw concrete conclusions from the existing omissions, broadly attracting to this the law enforcement organs and the public. To the mass media it was recommended that they secure a constant dialogue between the leadership of the ministry and the masses, perfect the forms of the information of the population with respect to the struggle being conducted against negative phenomena, and skillfully propagate the positive aspects in the work of the trade service system, as well as the positive experience of trade organizations that has been accumulated in the country. The special attention of the ministry was drawn to the necessity of creating proper order in the republic's kolkhoz markets.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia made a fundamental assessment of the facts, violations of socialist legality, and abuses of official position on the part of the leading workers of the Vocational-Technical School No 3 of the city of Rustavi. It was taken into consideration that the Buro of the Rustavi Party Gorkom and the collegium of the GSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have examined the question of the responsibility of the director of the Vocational-Technical School No 3, M. Z. Bakuradze, and his deputy, K. N. Khutsurauli; they were removed from the posts they held and excluded from the ranks of the CPSU. On the basis of the facts shown, criminal proceedings have been instituted by the procuracy of the city of Rustavi. The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia gave a severe reprimand to the secretary of the Rustavi Party Gorkom, comrade S. P. Amiridze and the first deputy chairman of the Rustavi Gorispolkom, comrade V. N. Cheyshvili, for weak control over the activity of the administration and the party organization of Vocational-Technical School No 3 and the failure of measures in good time to establish proper order in the collective of the school. The deputy chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, comrade A. P. Kapanadze, a member of the CPSU, was given a reprimand. The Buro of the Rustavi Gorkom of the Communist Party of Georgia and the leadership of the republic's State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education were shown the existing shortcomings.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia approved the experience of the work of the Georgian State Theater Institute imeni Sh. Rustaveli in regard to the training and utilization of creative personnel and in regard to the realization of the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on the state and measures for the improvement of the work with creative youth in the republic in light of the decisions of the June

(1983) Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. It was proposed to the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education that they disseminate this experience in the republic's institutions of higher education.

To the rector and his staff, the party, trade union and Komsomol organization of the Institute of Theater it was recommended that they direct every effort toward the further improvement of the educational process and scientific research activity, having paid special attention to the cultivation, among the students, of high ideological integrity, correct world view principles, the training of director and administrative personnel, and the increase of the qualifications of the creative workers of the republic's theaters.

The exposition of the decree adopted in regard to this question will be published.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia reviewed the results of the official business trip of a group of specialists to the ESSR for the purpose of studying the experience in the sphere of the rational use of resources, the preparation and execution of economic experiments, and the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. It was recognized as expedient to make practical use of the experience of the Estonian comrades in regard to the program and special purpose approach to the solution of questions of the economy of fuel and energy resources, the increase of the role of banking control in the matter of the reduction of above-norm balances, the organization of the conduct of economic experiments in individual sectors of the national economy, and the acceleration of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress through the creation of special cost accounting units.

Having heard the information submitted by the chairman of the GSSR Supreme Court, comrade A. G. Karanadze, on the results of the court examination of the criminal case involving the illegal export of agricultural products beyond the boundaries of the republic by inhabitants of Goriyskiy and Kaspiski rayons, the Secretariat of the Central Committee charged the Goriyskiy and Kaspiski raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia with the holding of plenums of the rayon party committees on the questions of intensifying the struggle against embezzlement of socialist property, speculation, corruption, and other negative phenomena. The Transcaucasian Railway was charged with taking measures to increase the control over the allocation of rolling stock and to eliminate, in the future, cases of the use of railway cars for mercenary purposes. To the GSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, it was recommended to implement concrete measures in regard to increasing the success of the activity of the city, rayon and line departments of internal affairs in the struggle against the illegal export of agricultural products beyond the boundaries of the republic and speculation in them.

The results of the legal proceedings will be reported by the republic newspapers and the GSSR State Radio and Television.

At the sessions of the Buro and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, decisions were also taken in regard to a number of other questions of the economic and socio-political life of the republic.

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Report: "First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, 11th Convocation"]

[Text] Information Report on Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, 26 March 1985, First Session

The first session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, opened in Vilnius at 10:00 on 26 March 1985.

Taking part in the session were Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus, V.S. Astrauskas, A.S. Barkauskas, Yu.I. Bernatavichyus, A.K. Brazauskas, N.K. Dybenko, A.K. Kayryalis, V.K. Mikuchyauskas, R.-B.I. Songayla, L.K. Shepetis, P.V. Ignotas, V.Yu. Kardamavichyus, Yu.Yu. Petkyavichyus and P.P. Shilyeykis.

On behalf of the Council of Elders, the session was opened by A.-Yu.K. Yuozenas-Baltushis, one of the oldest deputies to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, deputy from the Bagramyanskiy Electoral District.

The floor was turned over to A.P. Meylus, deputy from the Kryakyanavskiy Electoral District and chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni 60-Letiya USSR in Panevezhskiy Rayon. L.K. Shepetis, deputy from the Rambinskiy Electoral District and secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR at the nomination of A.P. Meylus, speaking for the Council of Elders.

The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR honored the memory of the deceased K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with a moment of silence.

At the nomination of P.-A.P. Matskyavichyus, fitter at the Vilnius Radio Measuring Instruments Plant imeni 60-Letiya Oktyabrya and deputy from the Promyshlenny Electoral District, speaking for the Council of Elders, the following were elected deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet: S.I. Bartkus, first secretary of the Pasvalskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Dauyenskiy Electoral District; V.A. Laurushas, chairman of the Board of the Composers'

Union of the Lithuanian SSR, rector of the State Conservatory of the Lithuanian SSR and deputy from the Karolinishkskiy Electoral District; O.P. Sapyazhinskene, chairmen of the Obyaliya Kolkhoz in Alitusskiy Rayon and deputy from the Miroslavskiy Electoral District; Z.P. Travina, worker at the Nyamunas Woolen Fabric Factory in Rokishkskiy Rayon and deputy from the Yuolupskiy Electoral District.

The following agenda was approved for the session at the proposal of the chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet:

1. Election of the Credentials Commission of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet;
2. The establishment of permanent commissions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet;
3. Election of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet;
4. Discussion of the work of the soviets of people's deputies with respect to implementing laws governing the functioning of labor collectives;
5. The formation of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers;
6. Discussion of the state of housing and municipal services in the republic and steps to improve them;
7. The formation of the People's Control Committee of the Lithuanian SSR;
8. Election of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court;
9. Ratification of ukazes issued by the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The procedure for conducting the meetings in the first session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet was also approved.

The Supreme Soviet deputies began discussing the first topic on the agenda. A Credentials Commission consisting of 17 deputies was elected to verify the credentials of the deputies to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies unanimously elected V.-Yu.Yu. Kardamavichyus, head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Lithuanian Communist Party CC and deputy from the Energeticheskoy Electoral District, chairman of the Credentials Commission of the Supreme Soviet.

Following a brief break, the Supreme Soviet heard a report from V.-Yu.Yu. Kardamavichyus, chairman of the Credentials Commissions, on the results of verification of the credentials of deputies elected to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation.

The Supreme Soviet recognized the credentials of 350 deputies elected to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet on 24 February 1985 from all the electoral districts.

The Supreme Soviet then went on to discuss the second topic on the agenda--the formation of permanent commissions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

At the proposal of L.K. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, speaking for the Council of Elders, a decision was adopted to establish the following permanent commissions in addition to the Credentials Commission:

--a Commission for Legislative Proposals, a Foreign Affairs Commission, a Budget and Planning Commission, a Commission for Industry, a Commission for Power Engineering, a Commission for Transportation and Communications, a Commission for Construction and the Construction Materials Industry, a Commission for the Agroindustrial Complex, a Commission on Consumer Goods and Public Services, a Commission for Housing and Municipal Services; a Commission for Health Care and Social Security, a Commission for Public Education, Science and Culture, a Commission for the Labor and Life of Women, Protection of Motherhood and Childhood, a Commission for Youth Affairs and an Environmental Protection Commission.

The Supreme Soviet approved a decision to form all of these commissions. The number of commission members was set at 17 deputies each.

A.Ts. Bernotas, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Ukmergskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and deputy from the Zhyalvaskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Legislative Proposals.

A.K. Laurinchukas, editor of the newspaper TIYESA and deputy from the Telshyayskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

A.A. Zhukauskas, vice president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences and deputy from the Svedasayskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission.

P.A. Morkunas, director of the Shyaulayay Television Plant imeni 40th-letiya Soviet Lithuania and deputy from the Yatsyanyavichskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Industry.

G.P. Konoplev, first secretary of the Alitus Gorkom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Alitus Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Power Engineering.

V.M. Kachkus, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Panevezhis City Soviet of People's Deputies, and deputy from the Tul'pesskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Transportation and Communications.

A.P. Rasteyka, chairman of the Board of the Union of Architects of the Lithuanian SSR and deputy from the Sudyarvskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Construction and the Construction Materials Industry.

I.I. Dromantas, rector of the Lithuanian Agricultural Academy and deputy from the Noreykishkskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for the Agroindustrial Complex.

V.V. Stadulene, director of the Daynava Sewn Goods Factory in Alitus and deputy from the Razhanuskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Consumer Goods and Public Services.

P.I. Stashkunas, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Kaunas City Soviet of People's Deputies and deputy from the Viliyampol'skiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Housing and Municipal Services.

P.K. Yashinskas, chief physician at the clinic of the Kaunas Medical Institute and deputy from the Muravskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Health Care and Social Security.

V.I. Do markas, rector of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute imeni Antanas Snehkus and deputy from the Komsomol'skiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Public Education, Science and Culture.

V.S. Kliunene, second secretary of the Vilnius Gorkom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Zhemaytskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Labor and Life of Women, Protection of Motherhood and Childhood.

K.V. Zaletskas, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Shyauliy City Soviet of People's Deputies and deputy from the Pirmunskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Youth Affairs.

Yu.A. Bazis, first secretary of the Varenskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Myarkinskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection.

The Supreme Soviet moved on to the election of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The floor was turned over to P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Stroitel'nyy Electoral District.

At the nomination of Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus, speaking for the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Council of Elders, the Supreme Soviet unanimously elected A.S. Barkauskas, deputy from the Zhalyakal'nskiy Electoral District, chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade A.S. Barkauskas expressed his sincere gratitude to the Communist Party and to the deputies for the trust they had demonstrated by electing him chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, and assured them that party policy and the provisions of the Constitution would continue to be persistently implemented in all areas of life.

At the nomination of A.S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, the Supreme Soviet unanimously elected L.Yu. Dirzhinskayte, deputy from the Vilkavishskiy Electoral District, and E.B. Mezheleytis, deputy from the Pyatrashyunskiy Electoral District, as deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Y.Y. Guretskas, deputy from the Primorskiy Electoral District, as secretary of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following were elected as members of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet:

Yu.A. Antanaytis, deputy from the Druskininkskiy Electoral District and secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Council of trade unions; D.S. Baltrushene, lathe operator at the Panevezhis Motor Vehicle Compressor Plant and deputy from the Zhaleyiskiy Electoral District; A.S. Grishin, electrician at the Vilnius Plastic Products Plant and deputy from the Tsentral'nyy Electoral District; P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the central committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Stroitel'nyy Electoral District; V.K. Kubilyus, first secretary of the Kretingskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party, and deputy from the Darbenskiy Electoral District; V.-P. V. Marazas, chairman of the Zhyal'svyale Kolkhoz in Kapsukskiy Rayon and deputy from the Iglyaukskiy Electoral District; V.-A. V. Mitskevichus, military commissar of the Lithuanian SSR and deputy from the Panyamunskiy Electoral District; R.P. Rimaytis, first secretary of the Kaunas Gorkom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Montvilskiy Electoral District; Z.A. Sviridova, seamstress at the Vyarpstas Knitwear Factory in Shyaulayay and deputy from the Rektivskiy Electoral District; B. K. Shlevinskene, teacher at the Lyankinskaya Secondary School in Skuodasskiy Rayon and deputy from the Skuodasskiy Electoral District; A.-A. P. Vileykis, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Vilnius City Soviet of People's Deputies and deputy from the Oktyabr'skiy Electoral District; V.Yu. Vishnyauskene, brigade leader on the Uzh Tayka Kolkhoz in Varenskiy Rayon and deputy from the Kanyavskiy Electoral District; A.I. Zhalis, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Klaypeda City Soviet of People's Deputies, deputy from the Kommunskiy Electoral District.

Comrade L.K. Shepetis read a statement from Deputy R.-B. I. Songayla to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet to the effect that in accordance with the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, the government of the Lithuanian SSR places its authority at the disposal of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

At the proposal of Deputy P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, with the approval of the Council of Elders and speaking for the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet decreed that it take into consideration the declaration from the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers to the effect that the government of the Lithuanian SSR was placing its authority at the disposal of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, and simultaneously approved the performance of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Supreme Soviet appointed R.-B. I. Songayla, deputy from the Vizhuonskiy Electoral District, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and charged him with presenting proposals on the composition of the government of the Lithuanian SSR to the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Council of Ministers was charged with continuing to perform its duties until the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet had formed the new Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet then began its discussion of the fourth topic on the agenda--the work performed by the soviets of people's deputies to implement laws governing the functioning of the labor collectives. The floor was turned over to Deputy L.Yu. Dirzhinskayte, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, for the report.

Following a break, the deputies began discussing the report. The following spoke in the discussion: K.V. Zaletskas, chairman of the Ispolkom of the Shyaulyay City Soviet of People's Deputies and deputy from the Pirmunskiy Electoral District; Yu.Yu. Yarashunas, chairman of the Draugiste Kolkhoz in Pasvalskiy Rayon and deputy from the Salochskiy Electoral District; Y.P. Pesetskis, first secretary of the Anikshchyayskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Troshkunskiy Electoral District; V.-K.A. Rolichene, operator at the Kaunas Main Post Office and deputy from the 21-Iyul'skiy Electoral District; I.S. Chernikov, minister of Motor Transport and Highways of the Lithuanian SSR and deputy from the Zarasayskiy Electoral District; and Yu.A. Antanaytis, secretary of the Lithuanian Republic Council of Trade Unions and deputy from the Druskininkskiy Electoral District.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet decided to end the discussion of the report and unanimously approved the decree: "On the Work Performed by the Soviets of People's Deputies to Implement Laws Governing the Functioning of the Labor Collectives."

This ended the first meeting of the first session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Second Meeting

The second meeting was chaired by L.K. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. Discussion of the fifth topic on the agenda was begun. The floor was turned over to Deputy R.-B.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, to speak on the forming of the government of the Lithuanian SSR, the Lithuanian Council of Ministers.

At the proposal of R.-B.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the government of the Lithuanian SSR--the membership of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking for all members of the republic government, Comrade R.-B.I. Songayla expressed sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Supreme Soviet for approving the performance of the government and demonstrating great trust in it, and defined the most important directions for the government's future work.

The Supreme Soviet deputies unanimously approved the decree of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet on the statement from the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers on its future work.

Another subject on the agenda, the condition of housing and municipal services in the republic and steps to improve them, was then discussed. A report was presented by Yu.M. Sheris, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and deputy from the Nyamyanchinskiy Electoral District.

The deputies then began discussing the report. The following spoke in the discussion: Ch.S. Sabanskis, first secretary of the Telshyayskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Zharenskiy Electoral District; P.S. Rimka, installation brigade leader in Alitus Construction Administration No. 2 and deputy from the Yuzhnyy Electoral District; B.M. Kachkus, chairman of

the Ispolkom of the Panevezhis City Soviet of People's Deputies and deputy from the Tul'pessikiy Electoral District; and I.Ye. Khodakova, operator at the Klaypeda Pulp and Cardboard Plant and deputy from the Fabrichnyy Electoral District.

Following a brief break, the Supreme Soviet continued the discussion of the report. I.S. Razumas, minister of Municipal Services of the Lithuanian SSR and deputy from the Yurbarkskiy Electoral District.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet approved a decision to end the discussion and unanimously approved the decree: "On the State of Housing and Municipal Services in the Republic and Steps to Improve Them."

The Supreme Soviet moved on to the second subject on the agenda--the forming of the People's Control Committee of the Lithuanian SSR.

The floor was turned over to N.K. Dybenko, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy from the Gubernskiy Electoral District. At the proposal of Comrade N.K. Dybenko, speaking for the Council of Elders, the Supreme Soviet formed the People's Control Committee of the Lithuanian SSR with 16 members, and approved A.K. Kayryalis, deputy from the Respublikanskiy Electoral District, as its chairman.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet moved on to the election of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court.

At the proposal of Supreme Soviet Chairman L.K. Shepetis, I.-A.P. Misyunas, deputy from the Svyazistskiy Electoral District, was elected chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court; M.I. Ignotas and Yu.I. Sinkyavichyus, were elected deputy chairmen of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court. The deputies unanimously elected the members and people's assessors of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet then moved to the next subject on the agenda, the ratification of ukases of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet. The floor was turned over to Y.Y. Guretskas, secretary of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and deputy from the Primorskiy Electoral District, for the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the law and the decrees established in ukases issued by the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet during the period between the 10th session of the Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and the first session of the Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman L.K. Shepetis announced that all of the subjects on the agenda had been thoroughly covered and declared the first session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, closed.

Resolution on Composition of Council of Ministers

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Mar 85 pp 2,4

[Text] Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic on the Composition of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers

The Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic decrees:

that the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers be composed of the following:

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Ringaudas-Bronislovas Ignovich Songayla;

First Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yuozas Yonovich Bernatavichyus;

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Lithuanian SSR Bronislovas Adomovich Zaykauskas;

Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Vilyus-Antanas Antanovich Kazanavichyus;

Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yuriy Lavrent'yevich Rusenko;

Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Aleksandras Yuozovich Chesnavichus;

Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Yuozas Mikolovich Sheris;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs Stasis Genrikovich Lisauskas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Genrikas Karolevich Zabulis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Procurement Rimantas Aleksandrovich Dabkyavichyus;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Health Yonas Yonovich Platukis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Vitautas Mikolovich Zenkevichyus;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Culture Yonas Lyaonovich Belinis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Light Industry Yonas Kazimerovich Ramanauskas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of the Forestry and Timber Industry Vitautas-Prantsishkus Vatslovovich Lukashevichyus;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry Kazimeras Boleslovovich Minetas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Vintsentas-Yonas Kazimerovich Normantas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry Mariyonas Vladovich Buklis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of the Food Industry Stanislovas Al'binovich Dul'skas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Vitautas Nikodemovich Eynoris;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of the Construction Materials Industry Stanislovas Pyatrovich Yasyunas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Education Valentinas Pyatrovich Spurga;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Communications Kostas Klemensovich Onaytis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Rural Construction Anitsetas Ignovich Bagdonas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Agriculture Medardas Yuliyonovich Grigalyunas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Construction Bronislovas Aleksovich Sheshplaukis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Trade Pranas Pranovich Mitskunas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Finance Romual'das Aleksandrovich Sikorskis;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Justice Pranas Mikolovich Kuris;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Motor Transport and Highways Ivan Semenovich Chernikov;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Consumer Services Kazis Pranovich Plekhavichyus;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Municipal Services Yonas Stasevich Razumas;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Local Industry Grigoriy Kalinovich Simenenko;

Lithuanian SSR Minister of Social Security Yanina Bronislavovna Patsyavichene;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee Al'fonsas Konstantinovich Kayryalis;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs Romual'das Mikolovich Sakalauskas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply Yakov Vasil'yevich Kiryushchenko;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Petroleum Products Supply Yonas Yuozovich Lanyauskas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Labor Balis Pranovich Gaygalas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Prices Mikolas Al'fonsovich Gruodis;

Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education Vatslovas Antanovich Morkunas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting
Yonas Yonovich Yanuytis;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for Cinematography Al'gimantas-Yonas
Antanovich Brazaytis;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants,
and the Book Trade Yuožas Povilovich Nekroshyus;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for State Security Yuožas Yuožovich
Petkyavichyus;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment
for Agriculture Al'binas Teofilevich Zorskas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices
in Industry and for Mine Supervision Yulyus Mikolovich Bernotas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for the Protection of Nature Kazis
Pranovich Ginyunas;

Chairman of the Lithuanian State Committee for Gas Supply Česlovas Styaponovich
Krukauskas;

Administrator of Affairs of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Al'girdas
Vintsovich Mikulis;

Chief of the Central Statistical Administration of the Lithuanian SSR Kazimeras
Kazimerovich Lengvinas;

Chief of the Lithuanian SSR Administration of Geology Vladas Vladovich Mikalauskas;

Chief of the Administration of the Fish Industry of the Lithuanian Council of
Ministers Jonas Viktorovich Baravikas.

Vilnius, 26 March 1985

A. Barkauskas, Chairman of the Presidium of
the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet

Y. Guretskas, Secretary of the Presidium of
the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet

11499

CSO: 1800/253

REGIONAL

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FIRES PLAGUES LITHUANIA

Fires Caused by Carelessness

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 23 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by M. Prochukhanov, Lithuanian SSR deputy minister of internal affairs:
"A Reliable Rebuff to Fires"]

[Text] The cold and sharp temperature overfalls during the winter of this year caused many worries for the managers of facilities of the national economy and for the republic's population. A stubborn battle was waged against the cold, under the mandatory condition of conserving heat, electrical power and fuel. Most of the institutions and organizations prepared well for the winter period and were ready to withstand the caprices of nature. The measures which were taken reduced to a minimum the probability of fires occurring at these facilities.

However, these measures were far from everywhere implemented. This is evidenced not only by the results of investigations conducted by fire inspection workers, but also by the fires which broke out, bringing considerable losses to the economy of the republic. In two months of the current year, the occurrence of fires practically doubled in the public sector alone.

We may cite numerous examples of the carelessness of managers and responsible workers for the safety of the property entrusted to them. Thus, on the evening of 10 February there was a fire in the polyclinic of the central rayon hospital in the city of Shvenchenise. The flames destroyed the polyclinic building and part of the contents. The loss was listed at around 40,000 rubles. The trouble was that despite the central heating system which was in operation in the polyclinic building, stoves and other heating devices were being illegally used here. Or let us take the Lenino Kyalyu kolkhoz in Raseynskiy rayon. The cattle barn was heated haphazardly. Eight lamps of 500 watts each were hooked up to warm the piglets. All this was left without supervision. As a result there was a fire. The building burned down and 64 calves, 7 sows and 50 piglets perished.

On 12 March there was a fire in the office of the Kolkhoz imeni K. Pozhely in Ionishkskiy rayon. The roof and covering of the building were burned. The cause of the fire was the use of a homemade electrical heating device for room

heating. This device had not been removed from the room despite the fact that the farm's chief power specialist K. Adomaytis had been fined by the fire inspector for using it. On 16 March the House of Culture in the village of Lazdininkay in Kretingskiy rayon burned down. Its facilities had been used with gross infractions of fire safety regulations. The fire safety inspector had prohibited the operation of the House of Culture by a resolution dated 27 February. Moreover, on 15 March, due to non-fulfillment of the resolution, the building was sealed and the power turned off. However, the House of Culture was nevertheless arbitrarily opened, and dances were held there.

The guilty parties will be found in the cases which we have described above, as well as in other similar cases, and will be properly dealt with. Nevertheless, no matter how strict the punishment, the moral and material loss inflicted by fire cannot be restored.

An unfavorable situation has arisen also in the personal property of citizens. Cracks in windows and doors and furnaces in disrepair are all good allies for the cold. In protecting themselves from it, many people have begun using electrical heating devices, often against fire safety requirements. These infractions have led to fires, as a result of which the republic residents have sustained a loss valued at 345,000 rubles in two months.

Here we must note that the number of fires occurring each year in the residential sector continues to increase. The direct losses from these fires are considerable. If we also consider the indirect losses which the residents sustain due to the fires, then the loss will increase by about 3-4 times. The situation is especially alarming in this regard on the farm. This is where 66 percent of all fires occur, which cause almost 80 percent of total losses. They occur for various reasons, most often due to negligence. A tossed burning match, a smoldering cigarette in a room, faulty electrical equipment--all this leads to sad consequences. The operation of faulty furnace heating and children playing with fire are two common reasons for fires in the residential sector.

The cases of loss of human life in fires have also increased. Often these are children. Thus, a tragic case occurred on 12 January in the village of Pagelazhyu in Ukmergskiy rayon. A residential house caught fire because of a heating furnace which had been left unattended. Five-year old Vaydas and three-year old Yurgita died in the fire. On the same day in the village of Tavsyunay in Shalchinskiy rayon, the youngsters Alitsiya and Bozhena were playing with matches and started a fire in a residential house. When the neighbors noticed the smoke pouring out of the building, it was too late to save the children. These examples indicate that children should not be left alone for a long time. Also adding to the ill fortune in such cases is the fact that many people keep matches in places which are easily accessible to children.

In many cases, the occurrence of fires with subsequent loss of life is associated with drunkenness. In only 2 1/2 months of the current year, over 60 people have become victims of fires. Half of these people were in an intoxicated state and caused the fires. On the night of 11 January, there was an explosion in apartment 42, House No 11, Taykos Street in Shvenchenise. Eight people were severely burned, 4 of them children. In the course of the investigation

it was determined that the owner of the apartment, Mikolayevich, had guests who had come from Ignalina--D. Subach and V. Krupenin. The adults entertained themselves late into the night and forgot to turn off the gas. Later one of them decided to light a cigarette...

Many fires are caused by intoxicated smokers who leave burning cigarette butts lying around. Let me cite but a few examples. On 8 February, Kaunas resident Viktoras Rutkauskas was smoking while intoxicated and perished from the resulting fire. On the very same day, Cheslov Boroshko, a resident of Dunoyay village in Vilnius rayon was asphyxiated from smoke. The reason was the same--smoking while intoxicated. This unhappy chronicle was continued on 10 February by Yuozas Dantis, who lived in the village of Antashavos in Kedaynskiy rayon. A little later, Kaunas resident Yuozas Valatkyavichyus was asphyxiated by smoke in his apartment on Maryu Street. They were also unable to save his friend, Gennadiy Cubenkov, who had been drinking alcoholic beverages with him. The above-mentioned persons paid the dearest price for their harmful habit of smoking in bed while intoxicated--their life.

Most people who do not adhere to fire safety regulations are often convinced that a fire cannot happen to them, and certainly not at their fault. This conviction seems strange on the background of the fire statistics presented above. We must remember (and especially for smokers) that modern apartments contain a large number of different objects and new materials which are easily flammable from the slightest fire source and which emit much greater heat during combustion than does wood. They also emit several times more toxic combustion products, among which carbon monoxide is probably the most harmless.

Can fires be avoided at facilities of the national economy and in our homes and apartments? Yes. But for this it is necessary to steadily develop a sense of responsibility, self discipline and order. Fires occur only in places where the regulations for use of various electrical domestic appliances are disregarded, and where there is no responsible attitude toward fire safety regulations. In this direction, it is necessary to strengthen the work of the internal affairs organs, the local Councils, the public organizations and the volunteer fire departments.

This is a requirement not only for the present day. Today, with the onset of spring, and then summer, new concerns will arise for ensuring fire safety. Harvesting hay, procurement of grass flour, protection of facilities from lightning strikes, the high probability of spontaneous combustion in dry and hot weather--all these factors will require not less but more attention to questions of fire safety. Ensuring the adherence to fire safety regulations is our common duty.

Human, Property Losses Increasing

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by N. Trashkov, chief of state inspection section, Ministry of Internal Affairs Fire Safety Administration, Lithuanian SSR: "A Heavy Price to Pay"]

[Text] Late at night the alarm sounded for the watch officer of Kayshyador Fire Brigade: "The house is on fire." When the fire fighters got to the place of the fire, it was too late. Not only the house belonging to Pravenishkes village resident V. Bartkus had burned down, but both he and his friend K. Matashyunas had perished in the fire. As specialists subsequently determined, the cause of this misfortune was... smoking. Being in an intoxicated state, the two men were throwing cigarette butts on the floor.

We must report that this year already 27 people have perished due to carelessness while smoking. Fires occur most often today in the private residential sector in rural areas. Not only do old wooden buildings burn down, but also modern type structures. In January and February of the current year alone there were 229 such fires reported in the republic.

One of the most common causes is carelessness with fire: starting bonfires near houses, using blow-lamps or other sources of open flame for domestic purposes, using matches for lighting dark rooms, smoking...

Recently, cases of fires caused by faulty lighting devices and improper use of electrical heating appliances have also increased. The requirements for electrical networks in domestic structures whose accommodations are classed as having a wet or chemically active environment are more stringent than for residential houses. The electrical wiring here must be "protected" by cable. The electrical lamps must be protected by glass hoods, and the distribution boxes and shut-off switches must be only of the enclosed type. The application of flat wire is not allowed in such cases.

Today "Il'yich lamps" have firmly entered out everyday life. However, we must not forget that the electrical network is designed for a specific load. If several high capacity consumption devices are simultaneously plugged in, as for example, heaters, the wires will begin to overheat and there will be a short circuit, and then a flash... This is why it is necessary to use automatic re-set fuses for safety purposes. These will not allow the network to overload and will switch it off at the critical moment. However, as a rule, our everyday rush and forgetfulness lead to a situation where electrical irons, tea kettles, water heaters and televisions are left turned on unattended. Their overheating results in fire. Thus, for example, quite recently there was a fire in the farm structure of Z. Shimkute in Dubenay village, Kel'meskiy rayon. It was caused by an electrical heating appliance which had been left on. Not only did the structure burn down, but the cattle in it also perished.

A heating furnace left unattended may also lead to fire. It is enough for one piece of coal to fall out of the hearth onto the floor which is not protected by a tin hearth sheet. The coal will start to smolder. It is even more dangerous if children are left unattended in the house. They may open the furnace, and even start a bonfire in the room. Last winter, for example, five-year old Val'das and three-year old Yurgita perished under such circumstances in the village of Pagelazhyay in Ukmergskiy rayon, as well as the one-year old twin sisters Aurima and Iolanta from Radvilishkis.

Often the cause of the misfortune is overheating of heating furnaces not only in the wintertime, but also in the spring. In such cases, cracks are formed, as a result of which the firewood and other flammable materials stored near the hearth catch fire, and wooden building structures adjoining the furnaces and smoke vents may burn. It is specifically as a result of overheating that the residential houses of D. Seretskene in Barstichyay village of Skuodasskiy rayon and P. Kul'vinskayte in Yestrakis village in Prenayskiy rayon burned down.

Fire is a terrible disaster which brings not only material loss, but also often takes human life. It is within our powers to place a reliable rebuff in the path of this misfortune. Not much is needed to prevent fires--to be careful with fire and to strictly adhere to fire safety regulations. Carelessness in this matter carries a high price.

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CSO: 1800/260

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN JEWS STRESS LOYALTY TO USSR

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Article in the column "The Reader Talks: Responses to Articles of SOVETSKAYA LITVA": "One Fatherland--The USSR"]

[Text] Under that heading, an article by S. Fridmanas was published on 17 January of this year, which dealt with the shameless anti-Soviet activity of the Zionist organizations of the United States and Israel and about their attempts to shatter the international unity, solidarity, fraternity and equality of the nations and nationalities of our country.

The lies and slander, which are multiplied by cynicism and shamelessness, are the usual weapon of Zionist propaganda. With special fervor it is set in motion in anti-Soviet ideological diversions in the sphere of human rights. But meanwhile Zionist propaganda, if it is really perturbed by their observance, has not an imaginary, but a real object at which it could direct its fervor. As was reported the other day, the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Community sent a telegram to the Congress of the United States, in which it expressed its concern in regard to the raging of anti-Semitism in this country, and with reference to the American news agency Associate Press cited concrete facts of vandalism, outrages, threats and attacks on individual persons of Jewish nationality and Jewish organizations in the United States.

The facts cited in the article by S. Fridmanas called forth an angry response by our readers, including those of Jewish nationality. Below we are publishing some of these responses.

We Defended Freedom

A man cannot have two fatherlands. This very word means for him the place where he was born, grew up and is working.

My forefathers and I have lived in Lithuania since time immemorial. And for almost 45 years I have been living and working under Soviet power. During the Great Patriotic War, I defended my Fatherland in an artillery unit against the

fascist invaders, who had set themselves the goal of exterminating "inferior" peoples, including the Jewish people. After the war I returned to my native Vilnius. I did not find anyone of my family alive.

For almost 40 years I have been working in the Vilnius Plant for Radio Engineering Measuring Devices, whose collective consists of people of 22 nationalities. In it Lithuanians and Russians, Jews and Poles, Ukrainians and Belorussians, and the representatives of other fraternal nationalities. Among the Jews there are quite a few highly-skilled workers, engineers, technicians, and managers of subdivisions of various ranks. On the basis of their merits they enjoy respect and authority in the collective, as in any honest family. Without this family, they do not imagine their life, as well as a life without a fatherland.

However, the rich American Jews and Zionists--these international provocateurs--have two fatherlands: One of them--the United States--is for themselves, where they make millions, the second--Israel--as they see it, if for "the poor and persecuted Jews from the USSR, the socialist countries, and the countries of the so-called 'Third World'". No, gentlemen, such a mercenary approach to the bright concept of "fatherland" will hardly attract anyone to the followers of the Zionist hysterical women [klikusha].

The Fatherland is indivisible for the Soviet Jews. It is one for us--the USSR!

L. Aron,
veteran of war and labor.

A Single Family

I have frequently happened to read and hear how the bourgeois ideologists slander our country, asserting that the Jews in the Soviet Union are subjected to oppression. I would like to say that the Jews are citizens of our country who enjoy full rights and who have everything for the development of their abilities, for a full-blooded and active life. Among my acquaintances, for example, there is nobody who wanted to study and was unable to obtain an education.

In the scientific research institute where I work, Jews are working in responsible positions--are in charge of scientific research sectors, manage the development of new technology, etc. Among them are quite a few candidates of science. Among the winners of socialist competition, who have achieved the title "Best in the Profession", the names of Jews are just as frequent as the names of Lithuanians, Russians, Poles, and the people of other nationalities. Recently the scientific-technical council of our institute selected a young, capable engineer, V. Shapiro, to the position of sector chief. All believed that he fully deserved such a promotion, although he has been working for only 6 years after graduating from the VUZ.

Among my acquaintances, who are Jews by nationality, are workers, engineers, scientists, professors, performing musicians, composers and directors--there is not a single person who is unemployed. It gives me great pleasure to read in the press about the creative successes of my class-mates in music school,

Vyacheslav Ganelin and Anatoliy Shenderov. The ballets that have been staged with their music enter into the repertoire of the State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater of the LiSSR. At the end of the past year, a creative evening honoring A. Shenderov was held with great success. V. Ganelin's opera "The Red-Haired Liar and the Soldier" was produced by the greatest opera director of our country, B. Pokrovskiy, in the Moscow Chamber Music Theater. This opera has frequently been performed during crucial tours of the theater abroad.

I could cite many such examples. But you know, I am writing only about people whom I know personally. I think that what I have said is sufficient for every unprejudiced thinking person to become convinced that the Jews, as well as the other citizens of our great Fatherland, have everything necessary for a happy and creative life.

In the article "One Fatherland--The USSR", published on 17 January of this year in SOVETSKAYA LITVA, examples were cited of what a catastrophe the departure abroad has turned into for many Jews. From the words of the artists of the Lithuanian Chamber Orchestra, who have frequently met with former Soviet citizens during their tours abroad, I know how much they regret the mistake they made, how much they envy us, the citizens of the Soviet Union.

In our powerful country we are all educated in the spirit of internationalism and we have absorbed the ideas of socialism and the great multinational Soviet culture, our vital roots--in our land. And together with the author of the article I assert: The Soviet Jews have one Fatherland--the USSR.

Kh. Garb,
candidate of physical and mathematical science, senior scientific associate

We Are a Soviet People

In Israel and in the countries which encourage the policy of the Zionists, from time to time an incredible noise is raised about the oppression of persons of Jewish nationality in the USSR. But what oppression can they be talking about if I lived my whole life in the USSR and not once during all of my 48 years felt myself aggrieved or infringed upon in my rights. I work in a multinational collective, in which Russians and Lithuanians, Poles and Belorussians are working hand in hand, and no one has ever even made an allusion to me about the fact that I am not of the same nationality as he is. I am earning the same wages as everyone else, and I am working in the same conditions as everyone else. And we have been living in this way for more than one decade.

I have known people who, preparing to go to Israel, repeated the Zionist nonsense about their fatherland, they say, being there, in "the Promised Land", that only there a free life is waiting for them. . . . As far as I recall, I never once developed the idea that I must leave the Soviet Union. And what is more, why is it necessary all of a sudden to leave the country where I was born and grew up, where my children were born and my grandchildren, the country in whose land all my roots are?

My daughter graduated from the tekhnikum and is working in her profession, my son is studying in the tekhnikum, and my son-in-law is working and simultaneously studying as a correspondence student in an institution of higher education. I know that not one of them has felt himself limited even once. To someone of the young and inexperienced, on whom the Zionist propagandists are mainly counting, it seems that, they say, I talk this way only because I belong to the middle generation. But here is my son-in-law--quite a young person, he is 25 years old. He is also a Jew, and I know very well what an ideologically staunch person he is, always ready to fight for our socialist ideals. He is a communist and takes an active part in Komsomol work. We all live in the Soviet Union and, although we are people of different nationalities, we all belong to one people--the Soviet people. This is such a link, such a community, that no one will succeed in making us change our mind.

I. Shtarget,
worker-milling-machine operator

Without a Homeland There is No Dignity

My friends, acquaintances, and comrades at work sometimes ask me what I think of people who, under the pretext of the "reunification of families" leave their Fatherland--the USSR, and resettle "in a permanent place of residence" in Israel and why they act in such a way.

I usually answer in this way: I do not think much of them. I do not understand people who treat thoughtlessly what is most sacred in the life of man--the Fatherland and the state, which reared them, gave them an education and profession, the state which guaranteed them work and rest and guarantees them human dignity, which defends the interests of the citizens, regardless of the nations to which they belong. The words "permanent place of residence" were put into quotation marks for the following reason. Many of those "migratory birds", having tasted the "sweet life" in the capitalist countries, in order to keep themselves afloat somehow, sink to the lowest level -- bowing before those who during the war inculcated hatred for the Jews through terror and destroyed an entire people. This is the last level of degradation, for beyond this--there is nowhere to go.

Now about the motivations for the departures. Having found themselves abroad, some slander their Fatherland, asserting that they were oppressed and that the Jewish culture is in decline, etc. This is a malicious invention.

I have been working in a plant for 30 years, and I am valued and respected at work as anyone else who is deserving of this.

I never felt any oppression in regard to myself whatsoever. To people, who slander that in the USSR the Jewish nationality has no culture of its own, I would recommend to drop in at the next book store that comes along, where one can obtain books in the Jewish language and subscribe to a journal in the Jewish language in any post office department. And if he feels even the smallest talent in himself, he only has to enrol in a circle of amateur talent activities and show his abilities. For young talents, regardless of nationality, all doors

are open for study and the development of talent in the sphere of any type of art.

So why, one asks, lie and play the hypocrite?

F. Vil'k
chief of the buro of associated
industries of the department of
the chief mechanic

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CSO: 1800/265

REGIONAL

VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL REFORM IN ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by R. Ovsepyan, director of the Yerevan Industrial Pedagogical Technikum under the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education [Gosprofobr], candidate of technical sciences: "The School Reform: Facets of the Problem. PTU'S: Demand and Planning"]

[Text] Major tasks are set forth in the Basic Directions of the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools. These concern training a new generation of the working class, making it literate and cultured, giving it mastery of a specialized skill and making it capable of quickly mastering and outfitting itself with the most up-to-date equipment under production conditions. The problem of creating a precisely organized, scientifically based system for training this new generation for socially useful productive labor is being resolved.

The tasks which today face educational institutions for vocational and technical instruction are all the more serious and weighty since they were the subject of serious criticism at plenums of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party and in a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Concerning Progress Toward Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum By the Armenian Republic Party Organization." It was also noted that leading experience is slow to be emulated. However, this experience does exist in those places where a close working connection to base enterprises has been established.

SPTU #21 [Specialized Vocational and Technical School] trains personnel for the Elektron Production Association; PTU #9 does the same for the Armelektrosvet Production Association. These producers devote a great deal of attention to educational institutions, on the principle that school is like a shop of their enterprise. They supply schools with the latest equipment, computers, instruments and apparatuses; they send them specialists and personnel workers. Such cooperation yields good results. The most important thing is the training of workers with mastery of a trade, workers who are capable of adapting quickly in conditions of ever more complex technology.

Unfortunately, there are few such examples. As a consequence, and also as a result of incorrect planning and a lack of rational specialization in schools, at present the need for skilled manpower in mass professions is not being met in a number of sectors of republic industry.

Sometimes vocational and technical schools are set up without taking into consideration the demand for workers with certain skills in the given rayon or city. This is the reason for the appearance of "surplus workers" in some trades, such as, for instance, among jewelers, cooks, barbers and other personnel in domestic service trades.

The elimination of shortcomings in the work of the republic vocational and technical educational system in the shortest time possible is an urgent matter. An essential step is to analyze soberly and concretely the system's reserves and capabilities and to improve work with regard to predicting and planning its further development and improving it in accordance with the requirements of the republic economy.

Characteristic traits of modern production are increasing complexity of equipment and technology and introduction of automated production processes. It is obvious that such production requires workers with a broad range of skills, workers who are capable of combining several trades, have a creative attitude toward labor and are able to make independent decisions under conditions of production modernization. This is the social imperative of our society. The modern young worker must have ideological conviction, initiative and discipline, must possess a broad horizon in addition to vocational and technical skills and must be able to combine physical and mental labor.

At present a continual process of equipment and technology updating is underway in our republic in industrial enterprises, transportation, construction, agriculture and other sectors of production. The PTU graduate -- a young worker -- must be not only properly prepared for such changes, he must also be capable of swiftly adapting in new conditions for production and of taking part in this production as actively as possible.

Of course, in order for this to happen he must be supplied with a much greater store of vocational and technical and general technical knowledge, capabilities and skills in the course of study at a vocational and technical school; one must create for him all the physical and psychological preconditions for the mastery of related trades and a second or even third specialized field. We must create in students psychological readiness to perform complex technical operations.

At present, in connection with the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools, we are in the final stages of working out a system of polytechnical and general technical training for future young workers. This system will make it possible in the future to simplify significantly the task of retraining workers already on the job. One should note that general technical and polytechnical knowledge and skills are less subject to obsolescence as compared to specialized knowledge and skills. Therefore general technical training is an essential condition for combining trades and molding a worker with a broad range of skills. All the more so since right now we are working on the task of giving workers in machine building and metal working two or three trades and a mastery of related specialized fields.

The scientific and technical bases of various trades have a certain amount of common ground, which permits analogous demands to be made upon general specialized training as well. Proceeding from this, one can divide the entire

process of training in an SPTU into two stages. The basic stage takes up about 85 percent of learning time. This is that part of students' vocational and technical training which is not subject to frequent changes as a result of scientific and technical progress. At the specialized stage of study, which occupies approximately 15 percent of learning time, they acquire the knowledge, capabilities and skills required for a specific specialized field. This portion is subject to more rapid obsolescence and therefore it makes sense for the workers of Gosprofobr and instructor-methodologists to plan it out locally, in a way which is compatible with conditions at the base enterprises where students acquire their first production experience.

This will permit an increase in the independence of organs of vocational and technical education in matters of training workers in accordance with the requirements of republic enterprises, rayons and cities. All possible conditions for making the academic process a more active one must be created in schools.

This means above all outfitting with modern equipment, computerization and application of the latest teaching methods. For example, the way in which movies are used in the academic process is hopelessly outdated. We must train people for work with robot technology, but so far young people have had no contact with it.

Sociological research indicates that graduates of secondary vocational and technical schools work, on the average, 15 percent more productively than persons who learned their trade on the job. They acquire advanced training three times as fast and participate more actively in the technical improvement of the production process. The percentage of graduates who stay in their jobs is also greater [reduction in personnel turnover]. The specialized training acquired in secondary vocational and technical schools helps eliminate errors in the selection of the special type of tekhnikum or VUZ for the continuation of a young person's education.

It is obvious that the reorganization of vocational and technical schools into a single type of educational institution -- secondary vocational and technical schools -- is not just a matter of changing schools' signs; it brings specific changes in accordance with the requirements of the reform.

It is particularly important that each instructor and master of production instruction have a mastery of the innovations which modern scientific and technical progress is introducing into vocational training. In our opinion, the outlook for further improving the learning process in secondary PTU's must be clearly defined. Their reequipping and reoutfitting must be carried out along with the renovation of base enterprises. This includes, for example, the introduction of machine tools with numerical control, electronic equipment etc. It is necessary to delineate clearly the tasks of schools for labor instruction and SPTU's.

Schools must have a plan for the long-range development of the rayon, city, base enterprise or sector as a whole, so as to train workers in cooperation with them. Of course, this also requires scientifically based plans: orders from the appropriate ministries, departments and enterprises concerning

advanced training for workers. In these must be defined the scope and level of knowledge, capabilities and skills required of PTU graduates.

Quite a bit still remains to be done with regard to advanced training for instructors in general educational disciplines and their mastery of the fundamentals of the equipment and technology at the school's base enterprise. This will make it possible to ensure that subjects in general education -- mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology etc. -- are career-oriented.

The formation and molding of the young generation of our working class is a multifaceted process. It requires a high level of organization on the part of pedagogical collectives and masters of production instruction in vocational and technical schools. As the saying goes: renowned is he who becomes a master himself, but thrice renowned is he who makes a master of his pupil. A whole galaxy of such "thrice renowned" masters and instructors are at work in our republic's system of vocational and technical education. Their labor educates and instructs the future of our economy. They are at the advanced positions of the labor front, raising the new young generation of the working class.

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REGIONAL

CONFERENCE URGES BROADER USE OF SOCIALIST RITUALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "More Attention to New Rituals". On 29 May an all-Union conference opened in Alma-Ata on broadening the use of socialist rituals. The USSR deputy Minister of Justice, M.P. Vyshinskiy, and the KaSSR deputy Minister of Justice, K. Ye. Mynbayev, noted in their addresses that these new holidays play a very important role in the communist education of the population. It was noted that the introduction and celebration of such holidays must be conducted more actively and tied in more closely with atheist propaganda. The deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, M.M. Akhmetova, is participating in the conference.

KASSR: BETTER RESPONSE TO LETTERS LEADS TO FEWER OF THEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word report on the Novouzensk Gorkom's work with letters entitled "A Live Connection With the Masses". In analyzing the letters received, the gorkom realized that manager-worker interactions needed to be modified and improved. The results have shown that there has been improvement since this decision was made. This "positive experience" has been transferred to other areas by the Mangyshlak Obkom. Among measures being taken throughout the oblast are "days of open letters". The effectiveness of these measures is evidenced by the fact that the number of letters and complaints has been reduced.

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